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Mob Kills Soldier in N. Ireland

Parades Mark Uprising in 1916

BELFAST, April 14 (UPI)—A Londonderry mob broke away from an Easter march commemorating the 1916 uprising against British rule and attacked two armed plainclothes British soldiers with guns and sticks, killing one of the men, the army said today.

The other man escaped after being beaten and shot at in the Catholic Bogside district, the army said.

The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army said the two soldiers were members of the covert Special Air Services and had received covering rifle fire from the top of an apartment building.

The army said the charges were "non-sense." It said there had been no fire from security forces and identified the dead soldier as Capt. Anthony Pollen of the Coldstream Guards.

The soldier's death by shooting raised to 986 the toll in 4 1/2 years of violence in Northern Ireland. In Belfast, a man, thought to be a member of the Irish Republican Army Command, and a woman were arrested, security sources said.

They said the couple had a speech prepared for delivery at Milltown Cemetery, where a wreath-laying ceremony was held for members of the IRA. Thousands of people paraded throughout Northern Ireland today, marking the 58th anniversary of the Easter Monday uprising in Dublin.

Army troops were placed on maximum alert, but uniformed troops kept a low profile. Plainclothes soldiers armed with revolvers, such as the two attacked in Londonderry, were assigned to cover the marches.

The parades were organized in Belfast and 19 other northern towns by the Sinn Féin political party, the Official and Provisional wings of the IRA and other republican sympathizers.

Last night in Belfast, troops fired on a crowd in the Protestant Shankill Road area to break up a mob which attacked an army patrol with stones and bottles.

The army said two soldiers and two civilians were injured and taken to a hospital. One of the civilians, a Scottish visitor, later died.

Iraqi Tanks and Planes Move On Kurd Stronghold in North

KURDISH FRONT, Northern Iraq, April 14 (AP)—Iraqi jets and tanks moved today against insurgent Kurdish forces near the oil center of Kirkuk, witnesses reported today.

Iraqi armored columns from Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah converged on a stronghold of the 200,000 Kurdish Army, known as Pesh Merga, cutting the main road to Chammal. But the Iraqi Army was turned back with scores of casualties, witnesses said.

There were no reports of the fighting on Baghdad radio or from the Iraqi News Agency.

Kurdish leaders claimed that Pesh Merga advance lines were well forward of the main mountain strongholds where the Kurds withstood Iraqi Army assaults in the mid-1960s.

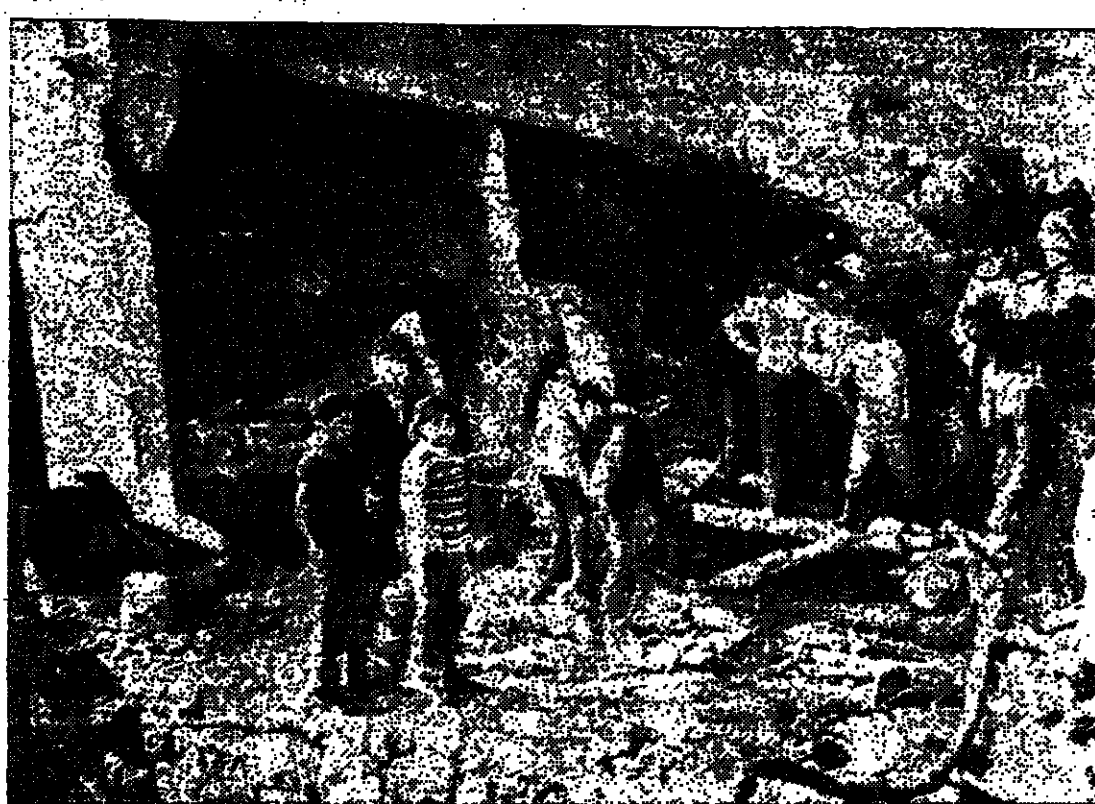
Witnesses reported that an Iraqi garrison was encircled by Pesh Merga units at the edge of the Arbil Plain. They said that the Iraqis had abandoned many posts and were remaining in some defensive positions, where they were being resupplied by helicopters.

Kurdish leaders gave no estimates of their own casualties. Clashes have occurred in recent weeks near the Dukan Dam, Ramadun and Zakho Area. Tension has been high in northern Iraq since Kurdish leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani rejected a Baghdad plan for Kurdish autonomy last month, offered by Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr.

Iraqi Vice-President Saddam Hussein said last week that government forces "are determined to put down their mutiny by force if political methods fail to end the disorders."

As the fighting broke out today, Gen. Barzani said that he has renewed his appeal to the United States for military support for the Kurds.

With American support, he said, the Kurds could become an important force in the Middle East. Last week, the government claimed that the United States already was giving large amounts of arms to the Kurds. But the U.S. State Department issued a statement denying that any assistance had been provided.



RUBBLE—Villagers at Eitaroun, Lebanon, search ruins of homes after Israeli raid.

But Opposes Author's 'Nationalism' Sakharov Joins Solzhenitsyn In Criticism of Soviet Dogma

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, April 14 (NYT)—Andrei Sakharov today joined Alexander Solzhenitsyn in appealing for the Soviet leadership to renounce Marxism as the dominant ideology and to give up Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe and minority national republics.

But at the same time the world-renowned nuclear physicist declared himself at odds with "the nationalism and isolationist direction" of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's proposals in a recent letter to the Soviet leadership. Prof. Sakharov declared that Mr. Solzhenitsyn's emphasis on Russian nationalism and withdrawal from world trade and international cooperation was wrong and "potentially dangerous."

Specifically, Prof. Sakharov advocated political democracy for the Soviet Union, urged completely free movement in and out of the country for all citizens and declared that "only on a global scale" and with cooperation of all major countries "is it

possible to draw up and carry out a strategy for development of human society compatible with man's continued existence on earth."

Prof. Sakharov's 4,000-word statement, made available to Western newsmen, was the first substantive reaction to Mr. Solzhenitsyn's letter of last Sept. 5 to the Soviet leadership—presumably a factor in his forced exile on Feb. 13. It was also the most comprehensive statement of Prof. Sakharov's views in six years.

By siding with Mr. Solzhenitsyn on the renunciation of Marxist ideology and the sensitive issue of Moscow's relations with Eastern Europe and Soviet minority republics, Prof. Sakharov, too, has now risked expulsion.

But his differences with Mr. Solzhenitsyn on a number of points were even more at odds with the Kremlin than those of the hardline nationalist. Some examples:

• Prof. Sakharov disagreed with Mr. Solzhenitsyn that there is a serious threat of a major war with China, charging that this issue is part of the current Soviet leadership's "political game" and serves to delay the process of "democratization and demilitarization of our country."

• Contending that Mr. Solzhenitsyn overestimated the importance of ideology, Prof. Sakharov asserted that Soviet society is afflicted with "ideological intolerance" and that the current leadership—as Stalin did—uses it as a "convenient facade" adjusting ideological slogans to its power objectives.

• The physicist challenged Mr. Solzhenitsyn's implication that Russia is not ready for democracy and contended that the novelist's advocacy of developing virgin farmlands so closely paralleled semi-official propaganda that these similarities "should put us on guard."

• Prof. Sakharov strongly attacked the fear of many Russians to adopt ideas from the West, taking issue with Mr. Solzhenitsyn's characterization of Marxism as a "dark Un-Russian whirlwind that descended on us from the West" and asserting that ideas should be judged on their merits, not their origins.

Although Prof. Sakharov was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Top Gaullists Urge Single Candidate

PARIS, April 14 (UPI)—Four Gaullist cabinet ministers and 39 members of parliament last night urged jointly that all Gaullist candidates for the May presidential election pull out and rally behind a single standard-bearer.

Gaullist political sources and the news media said the move was initiated by Interior Minister Jacques Chirac in a new bid to kill the candidature of former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

[However, Reuters reported that those who signed the statement said the multiplicity of candidates is perhaps understandable but above all "deeply regrettable."]

The move, newspaper commentators said, risks driving a new wedge into the ranks of the Gaullist movement, which began

losing its cohesion soon after President Pompidou's death April 2.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, 59, official candidate of the UDR, the main Gaullist group, ignored the appeal, as did Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, 48, whose Independent Republican party is an associate of the UDR in the ruling coalition.

The appeal for the nomination of a single Gaullist candidate was signed by Justice Minister Jean Taubert, Information Minister Jean-Pierre Leat and State Secretary for Relations with Parliament Olivier Stirn, in addition to Mr. Chirac. The four cabinet members and the 39 National Assembly and Senate members already had twice vainly tried to stop Mr. Chaban-Delmas and other candidates by urging the nomination of Prime Minister Pierre Messmer.

Mr. Messmer entered the race briefly on Tuesday but pulled out eight hours later when Mr. Chaban-Delmas refused to step down. The authors of last night's appeal did not indicate whether they would put forward the name of their own candidate before midnight Tuesday—the deadline for the registration of candidates for the May 5 election. If no candidate wins a straight majority on May 5, the two leading candidates will fight it out in a run-off May 19.

In an interview, Assistant District Attorney Newman Flanagan said that the abortion performed by Dr. Edelin was perfectly legal under the Supreme Court ruling but that the question at issue was what happened to the fetus, which was removed surgically by hysterectomy, a technique similar to cesarean section. "All I can tell you is that a viable fetus was killed by the doctor," he said. He would not say how the fetus was killed.

Mr. Flanagan was saying, in effect, that the 24-week-old fetus had the full legal standing of a human being. In its ruling, citing medical opinion, the Supreme Court held that a state's right to protect unborn life began only at the point at which the fetus is viable outside the mother's womb, which it said is "usually placed at about seven months (28 weeks), but may occur earlier, even at 24 weeks."

Dr. Arthur Hertz, a leading authority on human embryology, said Friday that in all his years at Boston's Lying-In Hospital, he had never seen a premature infant survive at less than 28 weeks.

Dr. Edelin's indictment was an outgrowth of a separate inquiry into the actions of the four other doctors. They had used what is by now a common medical technique of performing tests on fetuses to be discarded after regular abortions. When results of their work were published in June in the New England Journal of Medicine, a public uproar ensued, leading to Thursday's indictments.

The experiment was undertaken to study alternatives to penicillin, to which many pregnant women are allergic, in the prevention of such intrauterine infections as congenital syphilis. Two antibiotics, called erythromycin and clindamycin, were widely used as substitutes but

Kissinger Meets Syrian, Israeli; Golan Front Fighting Escalates

Battle Is Seen As Bloodiest Since Truce

TEL AVIV, April 14 (UPI)—Israeli planes, artillery and infantry battled Syrian forces in a strategic Mount Hermon today in what the military command termed the bloodiest fighting on the Golan Heights front since the October war.

The command reported that 17 Israeli soldiers were wounded, some of them in the first hand-to-hand combat since the war. It was the highest number of casualties in a day on either the Egyptian or Syrian front since the 18-day October war and the 34th straight day of fighting on the Golan front.

Israeli planes attacked Syrian positions on the mountain intermittently for four hours, the command said. It declined to identify the planes and reported no attempted interception by Syrian fighters or surface-to-air missiles.

[The Syrian command said Syrian gunners shot down four Israeli planes and ground forces killed and wounded 50 Israeli soldiers in "intense fighting" on Mount Hermon and the Golan Heights today, the Associated Press reported from Damascus. Only one plane was identified, a French-made Mirage fighter-bomber.

Twelve Syrian soldiers were killed and eight wounded in artillery and tank duels that erupted at sunrise and covered the "entire length of the front," a Syrian communiqué said.

Several Israeli military installations, fortifications and armored-vehicle emplacements were destroyed by artillery fire, the communiqué said.]

Claims Denied

The Israeli command denied claims by Damascus that four of its planes were shot down. "All our planes returned safely" following strikes across the truce line at Syrian artillery batteries providing cover fire for the mountain assault, the command said. The national radio's military correspondent, reporting from the front, said "significant hits" were made on Syrian forces.

It was the third time Israeli warplanes were called into action on the northern front since the war. The first time was a week and a half ago.

Yesterday Israeli planes struck at Syrian units that crossed the Golan Heights cease-fire line, hours after Syrian missiles were fired at patrol planes over Israeli airspace, the Israeli Army command said.

A spokesman denied a Damascus statement that a plane was shot down by Syrian missiles.

An Israeli military source said the Syrians are trying to build a road to the summit in an attempt to retake Mount Hermon.

U.S. Agrees on Arms, Training for Saudis

AMMAN, April 14 (AP)—The United States and Saudi Arabia signed an agreement today under which Washington will supply the Saudi Army with \$335 million worth of modern arms and teach the troops how to use them, Riyadh radio reported.

The arms include tanks, artillery batteries and self-propelled assault guns, it said. The agreement is part of a technical and military cooperation accord announced last month, the radio said.



BRIEFING—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan gives details of raid into southern Lebanon by Israeli troops. At left is acting chief of staff Yitzhak Hafi.

Threat to Depopulate Area

Lebanese Fear More Attacks After Israeli Raiders Kill 2

BEIRUT, April 14 (NYT)—An Israeli demolition raid early yesterday on six southern Lebanese villages, in which two persons were killed and 13 taken hostage, raised concern here today over even greater reprisals for Palestinian guerrilla violence against Israel.

The Israeli attack was expected here following the suicide raid by three Arab extremists who killed 18 persons at Kiryat Shmona in northern Israel Thursday, but Lebanese officials were uncertain whether Israel intended still stronger measures. The border area was quiet today as Lebanon remained in a state of alert.

President Suleiman Franjeh called an emergency meeting yesterday with Premier Takiyeddin Solh, cabinet ministers and army officials to consider what Lebanon could do to muster international support. An appeal was made for a meeting of the UN Security Council. It will meet tomorrow to debate the complaint.

Lebanon insists that the Palestinians did not cross the border to launch the attack but were operating within Israel.

Warning by Dayan

In Jerusalem, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan warned the Lebanese government yesterday that, if it failed to restrain the guerrilla groups operating from its territory, Israel would continue its punitive raids into southern Lebanon until the entire area would have to be abandoned.

"The people will find it impossible to live here," the defense minister warned. "Their homes will be destroyed, and the whole area will be deserted."

Gen. Dayan issued the warning in an unusual Sabbath morning news conference in Tel Aviv in which he explained the motives behind Israel's latest incursion into Lebanon.

"Our objective this time was political, not military," Gen. Dayan said. He explained that the raid had been intentionally limited in size and in the damage it inflicted.

It reflected a new policy, he said, which was designed to bring pressure on Lebanon to curb the terrorism emanating from its soil.

"We were trying to explain that we are not the police of Lebanon," he said.

There was some doubt about whether enough of the drug passed through the placenta to the fetus to do any good.

To find out, 33 pregnant women who were about to undergo therapeutic abortions and who gave their written consent were given doses of the drugs. After the abortions, the dead fetuses were analyzed for drug content. The team found that both drugs did cross the placental barrier but that clindamycin did it "more readily."

Such fetal experiments have played a crucial role in the history of medical science. The development of the vaccine against polio was made possible by growing the polio virus in tissue cultured from aborted fetuses. The virus could not be grown in adult tissue. Dr. Thomas Weller and Dr. John Enders of Harvard won the Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine in 1954 for this work.

The experiment was undertaken to study alternatives to penicillin, to which many pregnant women are allergic, in the prevention of such intrauterine infections as congenital syphilis. Two antibiotics, called erythromycin and clindamycin, were widely used as substitutes but

Talks Called 'Very Useful, Constructive'

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON, April 14 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger continued negotiations with Syrian and Israeli officials this weekend over the question of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Syrian territory in the Golan Heights. The secretary referred to the talks with Syrian officials as "very friendly... very constructive" and an Israeli official suggested that the Syrians had shown a new flexibility.

After voicing encouragement yesterday following talks with Syria's chief of military intelligence, Brig. Gen. Hikmat Khali Chehab, Mr. Kissinger met this afternoon with Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz.

The secretary is acting in a go-between role in the discussions. Yesterday, Mr. Kissinger met in the morning and at night with Gen. Chehab, and appeared optimistic about progress, in the talks.

"Very Useful"

He told reporters yesterday: "I consider the talks to have been very useful. They were conducted in a very friendly and very constructive atmosphere."

Gen. Chehab, speaking through an interpreter, agreed. After today's meeting with Mr. Kissinger, Ambassador Dinitz told newsmen that a Syrian proposal for disengaging troops on the Golan Heights, which Mr. Kissinger received yesterday, "definitely has room for give and take."

He would not go into details of the Syrian plan and said that he and the secretary did not discuss Israel's stated position of standing fast in Golan territory taken during the 1967 war.

Mr. Dinitz said that the next step would be for Mr. Kissinger's trip to the Middle East soon. He said that Jerusalem believes this trip will bring "fruitful talks" with the Syrians.

"Willing to Stop"

Newsmen asked whether Mr. Dinitz thought the fighting on the Syrian front might undercut the mediation efforts, and Mr. Dinitz replied, "No, we hope not... We have not initiated the fighting in the north and as far as we are concerned we are willing to stop it right away."

But Israel, he said, would cling to its position that "any changes in the cease-fire lines will only result out of negotiations and not out of Syrian military action."

Asked if he was more optimistic now, he replied: "I was not pessimistic before about the negotiations and I am not more optimistic now."

He said that Mr. Kissinger had related the substance of his talks with the Syrians and also passed on a Syrian plan and map for troop separation.

These would be passed on immediately to his government with an explanation provided by Mr. Kissinger, the ambassador said.

Kissinger Trip

U.S. officials said that Mr. Kissinger probably will return to the Middle East April 25. He will carry proposals between Damascus and Jerusalem.

Israel in 1967 seized more than 400 square miles of Syrian territory. In last October's war, the Israelis seized an additional 300 square miles of Syrian territory, driving it within about 25 miles of Damascus.

The general assumption is that Israel is willing to give up the territory seized in October but is unwilling to give up the Golan Heights, which has been settled extensively by Israeli families since the 1967 war.

On March 30, the Israeli defense minister Moshe Dayan, delivered to Mr. Kissinger a map demarcating the territory that Israel is prepared to surrender.

Gen. Dayan's proposals were given to Gen. Chehab Friday night. He responded yesterday with proposals and a map of his own. They were not made public.

Mr. Kissinger said later that the United States "will continue its efforts to bring the two sides together and it continues to consider disengagement between Syrian and Israeli forces the primary objective to be achieved in the Middle East right now. I believe the talks we have had here this weekend have furthered this effort."

Syrian Television

While Gen. Chehab concurred in that assessment, his government was taking a different line. The state-controlled Syrian television network yesterday accused Mr. Kissinger of paying attention only to "superficial details" rather (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Maj. Gen. Mordechai Gur

Israelis Name General Gur as Chief of Staff

Jerusalem, April 14 (AP).—The government today appointed Maj. Gen. Mordechai Gur, former military attaché in Washington and chief military negotiator at the Geneva Middle East peace talks, as chief of staff of its armed forces.

Gen. Gur, 41, will take command tomorrow, succeeding Gen. David Elazar, who resigned April 2 in disgrace, officially blamed for Israel's unrelenting military attacks in the Arab states that began the October war.

Newspaper reports said Gen. Gur was Defense Minister Moshe Dayan's personal choice.

Gen. Gur has been chief of the Northern Command—which includes the Golan Heights front and the Lebanese border—since his return from the Geneva talks in January.

Lebanese Fear More Attacks After Israeli Raiders Kill 2

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as the Lebanese radio reported. "It was just by sheer accident."

The Lebanese heard Beirut's version of the attack about 10 hours later when radio stations broadcast a terse army communiqué, it said.

"Between midnight and 1 a.m. this morning Israeli units infiltrated into the villages of Dhueir, Huhayeb, Bida, Taibe and Etaroun near the border. The forces blew up 24 houses and a power station in Taibe, kidnapped 13 civilians, and killed a

UN Rights Unit Is Criticized For Dodging Strong Stands

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 14 (AP).—Complaints about arbitrary arrest and torture are gathering dust in the files of the UN Human Rights Commission, a 32-nation agency once chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt. Created in 1946 in reaction to the horrors of World War II, the commission is today a target of growing criticism for failure to speak out against atrocities in many parts of the world.

Two former U.S. delegates to the commission say the State Department silenced them when U.S. allies were involved. A House of Representatives subcommittee says Washington has "disregarded human rights for the sake of other assumed interests."

Last month, the commission finished a winter session that was assailed by critics as typical pussyfooting. The group voted its perennial condemnation of South African, Rhodesian and Portuguese policies toward blacks and Israeli treatment of Palestinians, but ignored the big human rights issue then in the new—banishment from his homeland of Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

Worse, in the eyes of critics, was the failure of the commission to take up eight documented files laid before it by a subcommittee that found indications of "a consistent pattern of gross violations" of human rights. The eight areas involved were Brazil, Northern Ireland, Indonesia, Northern Ireland, Indonesia, Burundi, Iran, Guyana, Tanzania and Portugal.

"We are subjected to one bureaucratic procedure after another, each prolonging prisoners' suffering," said Amy Augustus, a 38-year-old Philadelphia who heads the U.S. section of Amnesty International, a nongovernmental organization that investigates mistreatment of political prisoners

around the world. But Miss Augustus adds that sometimes "quiet diplomacy is performed at the very highest levels" of the UN Secretariat on behalf of political prisoners.

She estimates that at least 500,000 persons are imprisoned worldwide for political reasons.

"We play the game somewhat as the Russians play the game," Morris Abram, U.S. delegate to the commission from 1965 to 1968, told a reporter. "If a country is your friend or ally with you, we don't lower the boom."

He said that he once put in a resolution to report on the human rights violations in Greece and Haiti but the "State Department apparatus descended on me because Greece was our NATO ally. All hell broke loose and I had to withdraw the resolution."

"Basement Floor"

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., who heads a House subcommittee investigating human rights in the world, told a reporter, "I think human rights has dropped to the basement floor as far as U.S. policy is concerned these days."

His subcommittee issued a report last month urging the State Department to correct its attitude and to push for creating the post of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. The proposal has long been stalled by Soviet opposition. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has repeatedly expressed concern about the weakness of UN machinery on human rights. In his latest report to the membership, he called the situation "an area where the credibility of the United Nations is at stake."

Hearings Planned

Rep. Fraser said he plans to hold hearings soon and to ask questions of State Department officials and Philip Hoffman, the current U.S. delegate to the Human Rights Commission.

Mr. Hoffman, in an interview, agreed with Mr. Abram that "politicization is a grave deterrent to human rights progress." But he added that he personally regards quiet negotiation as more productive than "wildcat" demonstrations in efforts to help the oppressed.

Mr. Hoffman conceded that strengthening of human rights is "agonizingly slow" and deplored "the unfortunate fact that the guy hanging from his thumbs in some country is going to hang there another year."

Moscow, Syria Sign Aid Accord

MOSCOW, April 14 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has agreed to give new economic and military aid to Syria, Pravda said today. The newspaper denounced Israeli and American efforts to conclude partial settlements in the Middle East.

The Communist party newspaper's weekly review said agreements signed yesterday by visiting Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and Soviet leaders "will undoubtedly assist Syria in developing its independent national economy, training personnel and strengthening the country's defense."

Pravda gave no details of the Soviet aid.

Meanwhile, President Assad today arrived in Tashkent, capital of predominantly Moslem Soviet Uzbekistan, on the last leg of his provincial tour of the Soviet Union.

He left Moscow yesterday for the bustling center of Volga, and after concluding his talks with Kremlin leaders.

Kissinger Meets With Syrian And Israeli in Washington

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than the basic issue of Israeli withdrawal from former Arab lands.

Damascus television said that the Syrians "did not fight last October's war in order to bring in American influence or realize the dream of a new state. We fought the war in order to regain Arab lands and insure Arab rights, and the war will continue as long as our objectives are not realized."

Following Mr. Kissinger's two-hour meeting with Gen. Cherahi yesterday, the secretary of the meeting for a half-hour with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail

Fahni. Their discussions, the State Department said, also involved the Syrian-Israeli disengagement. Mr. Kissinger later attended a lunch at the Soviet Embassy given by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Fahmy-Gromyko Meeting

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP).—Mr. Fahmy and Mr. Gromyko met for three hours today at the Soviet, United Nations mission here.

An Egyptian communiqué said, "They exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East and on bilateral relations. The meeting took place in a spirit of mutual understanding."

Mr. Fahmy, Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Kissinger are all here to attend the UN General Assembly's special economic session.

Appeals in Israel Rejected by Sapir

JERUSALEM, April 14 (Reuters).—Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir said tonight that he had decided to reject party appeals to try to form a new coalition government.

A delegation from his Mapai faction within the Labor party spent several hours with him, trying to get him agree to head the party and set up a new government, even if only a caretaker government, to hold out until new elections in about six months.

Mr. Sapir told Israeli radio and television that he had no intention of becoming premier.

Poppy Growers Seized

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 14 (Reuters).—The police have arrested 267 persons in the Peshawar district of the Northwest Frontier Province on charges of illegal cultivation of poppies. It was announced yesterday.



SOVIET EASTER—Orthodox clergymen at Zagorsk, Russia.

Soviet Religious Resurgence Is Most Noticeable at Easter

MOSCOW, April 14 (NYT).—To the world, the Soviet Union is the nation that marks its main national holiday, the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, with a military parade through Red Square.

Yet last night, across this vast land, thousands of candlelight processions circling churches at midnight attracted literally millions of people to witness the traditional Russian celebration of Easter—their numbers testimony to the modest religious revival here in recent years.

What strikes many people most sharply in the reawakened interest in religion is the crowds of curious young people who cram the courtyards outside the onion-domed churches at Easter time to glimpse the golden robes of priests, the ornate church interiors, the colorful rites and to catch a whiff of incense or to hear the chanting of the choir. However, a large majority of church-going Christians are older people.

Meaning and Magnetism

Among all religious holidays in this country, Easter with its colorful eggs, its sweet, curried cream cheese, its rustic cake, its family gatherings and religious piety, has the most meaning and magnetism.

"Everyone celebrates Easter—believers and nonbelievers alike," commented a middle-aged Communist party member who had come to church on one of his favorite vacation pastimes. A 30-year-old engineer who keeps an apartment in the corner of his room, the colorful eggs and the sweet, curried cream cheese, its rustic cake, its family gatherings and religious piety, has the most meaning and magnetism.

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Foreigners run into evidence of interest in religion in many places. A foreign churchman is told by a Moscow priest that he has little time to counsel "young people because he is so busy doing 1,000 baptisms a year, like many other priests. An industrial zone asks an American businessman for a Bible. Another young guide joins a foreign group in lighting a candle at the Zagorsk Monastery."

Lament for Church

An athletic coach laments to foreign visitors that his school has been built on the site of one of the most beautiful churches of his city, demolished a few years ago. A young woman, with great curiosity, draws out a visiting Roman Catholic priest to give an explanation of his religion.

The Communist party has 14

Powell Leaves Ranks Of British Tory Party

LONDON, April 14 (Reuters).—Right-wing rebel Enoch Powell is giving up his membership in the Conservative party, it was disclosed today.

Mr. Powell, who held a Wolverhampton seat in Parliament for more than 20 years until he refused to run in the last election, revealed his move in a letter to a leading young Conservative.

Pope Bids World Heed Law of Charity

VATICAN CITY, April 14.—Pope Paul VI celebrated Easter today with the message that the day "is our joy, it is our victory, it is our salvation."

The 76-year-old Pontiff, delivering his traditional Easter greeting to an estimated 350,000 persons in St. Peter's Square, proclaimed "to the whole world, be attentive or deaf," the joy of Christians that Jesus Christ is risen.

The Pope, ill twice in the last month with influenza, had headed the customary Easter eve vigil mass last night. Today he did not appear unduly tired as he celebrated mass on the steps of St. Peter's Basilica and read his message in a firm, clear voice.

The Pope appealed to mankind to avoid a life devoted to pleasure and to follow "the law of duty, of service, of sorrow, of love, of sacrifice—the wise and true interpretation of human life."

Worldwide TV

The ceremonies were watched on television by a worldwide audience estimated at 200 million. After delivering his message in Italian, the Pope concluded with brief Easter greetings in 13 languages.

In Jerusalem, pilgrims representing Christianity's Eastern and Western denominations thronged the old walled city of the Holy Sepulchre for services where tradition says that Christ arose from the dead. Services in the gray-stone church began shortly after dawn when lower bells thronged the city heralded Christendom's most joyous day.

Security in the city was strict, although not as tight as last year when Israeli soldiers carrying machine guns patrolled the church's courtyard and watched the crowds from rooftops. This year policemen milled with crowds in the nearby market as a precaution against Arab guerrilla incidents.

As happens every four years, the Eastern and Western churches held their Holy Week services on the same dates. The Eastern churches, among them the Greek, Armenian and Syrian Orthodox and the Egyptian and Ethiopian Copts, follow the Julian calendar and usually observe Easter week on days other than those celebrated by Roman Catholics.

Crowds Thinner

Despite the combined services this year, crowds lining the narrow alleys and streets leading to the church were about half as large as last year.

In Greece, the Orthodox faithful celebrated in traditional fashion by setting off fireworks, despite a police ban. The military-backed regime, which settled power in November, departed from the policy of its predecessors by not making an Eastern policy statement to the nation.

But President Phaedon Gliklis made the customary tour of army barracks. The tour had been made by the Greek sovereign until the monarchy was overthrown seven years ago.

U.S. Gift of \$15,000 May Save Château for Besieged Family

MONTAUBAN, France, April 14 (AP).—For more than a year, the body of Baron Leon de Portals has lain in an upstairs room of the shuttered 30-room Château La Fumade near this southern French town.

The chateau and its 380-acre farmland have been sold by court order, the court hastened under police protection by the new owner. But the baron's widow and his two children, armed with guns and gas masks, living in penury, have defied all efforts to evict them, claiming gross injustice has been done.

Yesterday, just two days before a final eviction order became effective, the shutters of the chateau were thrown open and the Stars and Stripes broken out on a flagpole.

The De Portals were announcing a gift of \$15,000 by an anonymous donor from Rutherford, N.J. They believe the gift will enable them to retain their family home.

"Now we have the money to pay a debt that we contest, and while waiting for the law to make a final ruling, we will pay over the sum involved. In these conditions, the expulsion order must be annulled," Baroness Anna de Portals said.

The baroness, now 40, married the baron, 40 years her elder, in 1950. The children of the baron's first wife already were contesting the ownership of the chateau property, and a tangled web of lawsuits followed and still continues. But the debt in question related to a bill for work supposedly done on the chateau about 10 years ago, which the late baron claimed was fraudulent.

As well as the alleged debt, tax arrears piled up. La Fumade was finally sold at auction to a local farmer in July, 1972, for 270,000 francs—about \$54,000. It is thought to be worth about two million francs.

The De Portals barricaded themselves into the chateau, where the old baron died on the night of March 27-28, 1973. His body was laid in a coffin in an upstairs room and guarded by the baroness and his two children, Marie-Agnès, 23, and Jean-Louis, 22. They fought on.

They have already slipped out of the chateau, the baroness said, "to go on pilgrimage to Lourdes, 100 miles away, to thank the Virgin for this unexpected—miraculous—help."

"The last harvest was made on our land, under the protection of gendarmes," Jean-Louis said. "We do not intend to leave this home. Even if now the police come to evict us, we will defend ourselves with our guns first, then blow up the house."

The saga of the De Portals, despite the anonymous donor of Rutherford, is not over yet.

Rhodesians Say Spy Passed Data On Sanctions Gap

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 14 (UPI).—Government sources confirmed today that attempts were made to get the London Sunday Times to refrain from publicizing Rhodesia's methods of breaking UN sanctions.

If the Sunday Times had agreed not to print information on Rhodesia's methods of breaking UN sanctions, the Rhodesian authorities would have agreed not to press two further charges against him, the sources said.

"We tried something and it was failure," they said, and as a result the banker, who earlier this month got a five-year prison sentence for economic espionage, "now faces a charge of disclosing the information and another under the exchange control regulations for allegedly exporting about \$5,000 Rhodesian dollars."

The charge of disclosing economic information carries a maximum sentence of 30 years imprisonment, or a fine of 20,000 Rhodesian dollars, or both, the sources said. They said that the London newspaper's reports have proved that the banker gave economic information to outside powers.

The London newspaper reported that several European firms and a financial consortium were helping Rhodesia overcome UN sanctions in building a new steel plant. Despite regulations preventing publication of economic information, the Rhodesian Herald planned to print extracts of the report tomorrow.

Vienna May Lose \$30 Million On Arabian Air Base Project



EASTER IN ROME—Pope blesses crowd at Vatican.

Vienna May Lose \$30 Million On Arabian Air Base Project

By Richard Homan

VIENNA, April 14 (UPI).—A controversial project of the city of Vienna to build a military air base in Saudi Arabia has turned into a financial disaster that may cost the city's taxpayers between \$30 million and \$40 million, according to informed sources.

Vienna city officials acknowledged in a statement released Friday that "considerable losses" were expected from the project but they said the full extent would not be known until financial experts from the city government have investigated. An official team is scheduled to go to Saudi Arabia.

Mayor Leopold Gratz of Vienna has pledged financial support for the completion of the project because the general contractor, Austria's largest construction company, is 96 percent owned by the city and builds most of the city's low-cost public housing, schools and hospitals.

Disclosure a year ago of the firm's role in the construction of a military facility in the Middle East raised serious questions in the federal parliament about whether such work jeopardized Austria's neutral foreign policy.

Before the issue was settled, however, last winter's energy crisis gave a new complexion to Austria's foreign relations and political observers here now say that every effort will be made to complete the project in order not to offend the world's major oil producer.

The work involves two separate projects: construction of a 75-mile-long highway near Sakakah in northern Saudi Arabia and a base for the Royal Saudi Air Force near Abha, 300 miles south of Mecca.

The Vienna firm, Bauring-Vienna, contracted in 1969 to build the highway and air base for a fixed price of \$36 million. Before work began in July, 1971, Bauring-Vienna had already found it necessary to pay out

\$16 million in advance fees to an assortment of Saudi Arabian sub-contractors and consultants.

According to figures presented at a city council hearing last month, the company had already lost \$30 million and had outstanding commitments for \$10 million more. In addition, it must pay penalties of 10 percent of the contract costs if the construction deadlines are not met.

City officials blame inexperience and inadequate preliminary work as well as "unusual Arab business methods" for the disaster. They acknowledge, for example, that no geological surveys were made of the proposed highway route and, as a result, considerable unexpected blasting had to be done.

Solzhenitsyn Gets Support

(Continued from Page 1)

objecting to Mr. Solzhenitsyn's views on many topics, he not only stated his agreements on others but also went out of his way to praise the banished author as "a giant in the struggle for human dignity."

But friends also said Prof. Sakharov was disturbed by the appeal of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's manifesto that he had sensed among some young intellectuals who had heard excerpts of it broadcast on Western radio stations. Prof. Sakharov indicated that he, too, had heard the radio excerpts but did not state whether he had read Mr. Solzhenitsyn's 15,000-word statement in its entirety.

Time and again in his statement, Prof. Sakharov returned to criticize what he termed the running of Russian nationalism through Mr. Solzhenitsyn's thinking.

He cited two points as central to Mr. Solzhenitsyn's prescription—development of the Russian north and Siberia largely through farm communes to slow down excessive industrialization and excessive pollution; and calling a halt to the "selling off" of resources to the West.

In Prof. Sakharov's view, this amounted to "economic isolationism as a supplement to military, political and ideological isolationism."

Wallace Backed By Black Group

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 14 (UPI).—George Wallace won his first endorsement from a black group of leaders, despite a rival group's criticism of black leaders who have pledged backing for Mr. Wallace's third-term bid as Alabama governor.

The endorsement came from the Alabama unit of the Southern Democratic Conference. Mr. Wallace, who declared in his inaugural address "segregation today, segregation tomorrow and segregation forever," has been striving to change his image.

Mr. Wallace earlier received endorsements from Mayor John Ford of Tuskegee and Sheriff John Rullett of Lowndes County, one of four black sheriffs in Alabama. Joe Reed, chairman of the rival Alabama Democratic Conference, said Ford's endorsement of Gov. Wallace was an "effort to lend the black people of Alabama into the political slaughter pen."

Red Camp in Malaysia

IPOH, Malaysia, April 14 (AP).—Security forces have discovered a large Communist terrorist camp, complete with an underground rifle range, in northern Malaysia, Defense Minister Ismail Sabah said today. He said the camp could accommodate 50 persons.

Costly, Unusual Precautions

U.S. Firms, Individuals Take Steps to Prevent Kidnappings

By Earl Caldwell

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14 (NYT).—On a rainy morning just after the abduction of Patricia Hearst, a police officer in a patrol car across from the Hearst mansion in the wealthy suburb of Hillsborough, and quietly talked of how vulnerable the rich in America are to kidnapping.

"What you have to realize," the officer said, "is that if someone really wants to kidnap a

Senate Panel Is Criticized By Abplanalp

WASHINGTON, April 14 (NYT).

Robert Abplanalp accused investigators for the Senate Watergate committee of "reckless conjecture" as he said today that he had dismissed a \$100,000 donation by Howard Hughes to President Nixon's election campaign.

Mr. Abplanalp, a close friend of the President, denied that he had discussed the contribution with Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, another close friend of Mr. Nixon, who was reportedly returned to the Hughes interests on June 27, 1973.

He did confirm in a statement, however, that he met with Mr. Rebozo on a fishing trip before the cash was returned to a Hughes employee.

His statement also said that Richard Danner, the Hughes employee who initially delivered the \$100,000 in \$100 bills to Mr. Rebozo, also joined in the fishing trip in the Catskill Mountains.

The New York Times said last week that the Abplanalp-Rebozo fishing trip was reportedly made about a week before the \$100,000 in cash was returned to a New York City bank. The article said that Senate investigators reportedly considered the meeting significant because the funds were later delivered to the bank by William Griffin of Yonkers, N.Y., Mr. Abplanalp's attorney and general counsel of the President's White House.

Well-placed sources acknowledged that the Senate investigators had no specific evidence linking Mr. Abplanalp to the return of the \$100,000 in cash. Mr. Rebozo and Mr. Nixon have said that the cash, delivered in 10 payments of \$50,000 in 1969 and 1970, was left untouched in a safety deposit box until its return.

Hunt Made Crucial Slip, McCord Book Says

Errors of Watergate Burglars Described

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The lack of detail in a message from Howard Hunt, whispered over a walkie-talkie, led to the arrests of the five Watergate burglars in June, 1972, according to a new book by James McCord.

McCord, the leader of the burglary squad, who later helped expose the Watergate cover-up, said that Hunt inadvertently failed to relay the exact warning he had received from Aldrich "Baldwin" 34, a lookout stationed across the street from the Watergate office building.

Hunt, who monitored the break-in from a nearby hotel room, failed to pass along the lookout's specific warning that "four men are searching the building with drawn guns," McCord wrote.

He said that a walkie-talkie carried by Bernard Barker, one of the burglars, had been switched off temporarily to reduce noise. As a result, Mr. Baldwin's alert, picked up by Hunt, was not heard by McCord and Barker, according to the new book.

McCord said that the Watergate raiders had held a post-meeting to discuss whether to cancel the planned break-in

after finding that the locks they had taped open on stairwell doors had been untaped, perhaps by a guard.

But Hunt, then a White House consultant, and Gordon Liddy, then financial counsel of President Nixon's re-election committee, decided that the operation should go forward, McCord said.

Describing the troubles encountered by the burglars in opening the rear door to Democratic National Committee offices, McCord wrote:

"The lock on it was rusty and the door did not fit properly, jamming the lock so that it was almost impossible to be opened. For 30 to 45 minutes they worked on the door. They worked steadily and the concrete stairwell echoed like a cave with each noise."

"We heard noises of the elevator going up and down, which was disturbing, and a static blast came on Barker's radio, the only radio we had. Reception was difficult within the building and Barker turned off the radio to keep from attracting attention from the radio's static. Sweat was running down the backs of the men from the tenseness of the situation and from the labor

involved in trying to get the door open."

McCord said that he then heard "muffled shouting as though someone were in a restroom, searching," and suggested that the group should flee. But the door was forced open by the burglary squad at that moment.

"With a sigh of relief to be out of the stairwell, Barker turned on the walkie-talkie and reported that we were inside DNC," McCord said. "Hunt came back with a message that was to be fatal. The message: 'Be advised that the guard is making his two o'clock rounds on the eighth floor [two floors above].'"

"Had we been warned of what Baldwin actually had seen and had reported to Liddy and Hunt, we could have immediately fled."

McCord wrote that he had purchased some wiretaps and equipment to be used in the Watergate break-in from a dealer in Chicago and had to talk his way out of being searched when he boarded a plane to return to Washington. He was the Nixon campaign's security director at the time.

McCord was convicted in the break-in, was sentenced to 1-5 years in prison but is free pending appeal and continues to operate a security consulting service. His book about the raid, titled "A Piece of Tape," will be published later this month by a family-owned firm that he formed last summer.



MONITOR—The U.S. Navy released this photo mosaic taken of the ironclad Civil War ship Monitor, which lies on the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean off Cape Hatteras, N.C. Part of the famous turret is visible at top. The hull was discovered in 220 feet of water and photographed, but divers have not yet reached it.

Car Lines Only in a Few Areas

U.S. Gas Shortage Appears to Be Over

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, April 14 (NYT).—The U.S. gasoline shortage seems to have disappeared in most areas as quickly as it emerged three months ago.

There are still spot shortages, with lines in certain areas, and there is always the possibility that the lines will reappear elsewhere. However, the caravans of drivers waiting to top off their

tanks or even to buy a single gallon have largely gone.

The turnaround, accompanied by an increase in the cost of fuel, has reinforced the skepticism of those who doubted that there was any real shortage to begin with. "Aha! now that they've got prices up, you can get all the gas you want," a letter-writer said. Federal officials concede that the increase in prices—which the oil companies attribute to long-

delayed pass-throughs of costs accumulated before the shortage occurred—has had something to do with diminished demand.

And they are more than casually disturbed by the projected first-quarter profits of the oil companies, which William Simon, administrator of the Federal Energy Office, has described as "embarrassing."

But these same officials attribute the vanishing lines at gasoline stations to factors other than prices and profits. The chief factors, in their view, were improvements in the allocation system coupled with the restraint of motorists.

The end of the Arab boycott, by this logic, had only minimal impact. What really counted, in this view, was an increase in supplies drawn from inventories, the way in which the federal government allocated the supply, and the motorists' restraint in consuming the supply.

Officials in and out of government say that motorists found at least part of the solution in their own tanks.

"They started using their rolling inventories," Gerald L. Farsky, executive assistant to Mr. Simon, said. That inventory, representing the nearly full tanks that motorists had been attempting to keep instead of tanks averaging less than half full, amounted to nearly 700 million gallons, or about 2 1/2 days' normal consumption, said John W. Weber, assistant administrator for operations and compliance.

"Siphoned Suddenly"

"That was 600 to 700 million gallons they had siphoned suddenly out of the system," contributing to the crisis atmosphere and the lines that began lengthening shortly after the Arab oil embargo was imposed in November, Mr. Weber said.

In a report Thursday, the American Automobile Association found few problem areas in any part of the country. A spokesman said that long waits for gasoline had occurred principally in scattered areas of Texas and California and primarily on weekends.

Federal Energy Office officials said they knew of no long waits anywhere except Houston, Austin and some border areas of Texas. However, some motorists reported encountering lines yesterday of up to 30 minutes here in Washington, where supplies had seemed more abundant in recent weeks.

In a television interview yesterday, Mr. Simon expressed optimism that there was enough gasoline for motorists to take their normal vacation trips this summer.

Chapin Files Motions To Quash Conviction

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).

Former White House Aide Dwight Chapin is seeking to have his perjury conviction set aside. The grounds include an assertion that a grand jury foreman was not an American citizen, and thus not empowered to administer an oath.

Lawyer Jacob Stein filed motions Friday asking U.S. District Court to order an acquittal or a new trial for Chapin, who was convicted April 5 of lying to a Watergate grand jury concerning his knowledge of the activities of political saboteur Donald Segretti.

Lebanese Mission Hit

LOS ANGELES, April 14 (Reuters).—A small bomb exploded in the building housing the Lebanese Consulate here yesterday but caused no injuries and little damage. An anonymous telephone caller said the bomb was placed in reprisal for Thursday's guerrilla attack on the Israeli border settlement of Kiryat Shmona.

'Contractors' Invade Ohio Town

Swindlers Follow in Swath of Tornado

XENIA, Ohio, April 14 (NYT).—Professional disaster hustlers have descended on the victims of the tornado here of 10 days ago. They seek to take advantage of people attempting to rebuild their homes, their community and their lives.

Victims of the tornado, which wiped out half this town of 25,000 and left a death toll, so far, of 34, have been warned about persons who might try to make financial gains of their plight.

Joel Stronberg, director of Ohio state legal services, said the presence of hustlers is nothing new, that it happens after every disaster, "like gamblers going to where the action is." Mr. Stronberg came to Xenia from Columbus to set up an office to provide free legal counseling.

"A lot of victims are being hustled by people out to make a quick killing," Mr. Stronberg said.

"It happened after the floods last year; it happened after hurricanes the past few years; it happens every time," he continued.

The bad guys include a host of "contractors," who are offering to the victims services that range from chimney consultant to complete rebuilding. Mr. Stronberg said other abuses included low appraisals by insurance adjusters, high estimates by builders, illegal evictions, illegal rent collections and refusal by some lending institutions to accept lump-sum mortgage payments from clients who have received insurance payments. Some residents also complained that local stores are increasing their prices.

Besides legal advice by Mr. Stronberg's office, the state insurance department has set up shop and a meeting was scheduled between the local bar association and realtors to try to check abuses by builders, which is considered widespread.

Groups of men make their way

from one pile of rubble to the next, offering their services to the victims who are taking stock of their losses. Residents have been warned to seek expert advice before signing any agreements.

Nearly All U.S. Families Pay 20-25% in Taxes, Study Shows

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, April 14 (NYT).—Almost all American families, except for those at the very bottom and the very top of the income scale, pay about the same percentage of their income in taxes, according to a study by two economists at the Brookings Institution.

The study, entitled "Who Bears the Tax Burden?" looks at all taxes, federal, state and local. Its authors, Joseph Pechman and Benjamin Okner, concluded that the U.S. tax system is not really progressive—thus, the better off do not pay proportionately more than the worst off.

On the contrary, they found that almost all family units, except for those in the lowest 10 percent of income and those in the highest 3 percent, pay between 20 and 25 percent of their total income in taxes of all kinds.

The study was based on data for 1966, the last year for which complete figures are available for extremely low-income families. But the authors said their findings would not be much different now.

As of 1966, the lowest 10 percent had incomes of under \$3,000 and the highest 3 percent had incomes above \$29,000. Both figures would be higher now.

Those with low incomes paid proportionately more taxes than the 87 percent in the middle, Mr. Pechman and Mr. Okner found, but they said their figures made the situation look worse than it really is. For example, they noted, retired persons who are living, in part, on their savings may have incomes that are rather low compared with their standard of living.

Persons with high incomes also pay proportionately more than the vast group in the middle, the

study found, and this additional percentage tax on the high income is real, the authors of the study said.

The study also found that home owners pay lower taxes than renters and urban residents pay higher taxes than rural families.

The warning was delivered by the 130,000-member Association for the Advancement of Science through its technical journal Science, which was entirely devoted last week to the energy problem.

At a news conference, Dr. Philip Abelson, editor of Science, said his guess was that in two years the United States would be in worse trouble from oil shortages than it was during the embargo, even if imported oil continued to flow.

In an editorial in the magazine he said the United States would need large quantities of imported oil just to meet the ever-increasing national need for gasoline.

"I feel that the American public is not taking the problem seriously enough," he said.

Dr. James Murray, of the National Opinion Research Center in Chicago, said that a recent sampling showed there had already been a drop in the public's perception of an energy crisis.

14 Die in Mexican Crash

ACAPULCO, Mexico, April 14 (Reuters).—Fourteen Roman Catholic pilgrims were killed yesterday and more than 100 injured when a truck carrying them back from Good Friday ceremonies plunged into a gully near here.



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Maryland Woods Are Receiving Forester-Approved Soviet Aid

CENTREVILLE, Md., April 14 (AP).—Whatever course Soviet-American relations may take at the moment, it is thriving in this town on Maryland's eastern shore. The reason may be trees.

Staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Washington are planting trees by the hundreds during weekends at Pioneer Point, the embassy's retreat on the Chesler River.

The work is being done with the help of local forestry officials and the warm approval of the Russians' Queen Anne's County neighbors.

"Tree planting is a custom in our country," said Vladimir Mikoyan, an embassy staffer who helped set out 3,000 loblolly pines and 60 walnut seedlings during the last two weekends.

"Every parent teaches the child to plant at least one tree for the good of all people. It is a habit to plant trees wherever possible," he said.

The project began last month when John Riley, regional forester for the state, and Jay Dunbar, county forester, received an invitation from Soviet Embassy representatives to discuss plans for tree planting at the estate.

The foresters shared shish kebabs and lunchtime toasts of Russian vodka in the dining room of the estate's mansion house. One of the toasts, Mr. Riley said, was to Smoky the bear, a U.S. symbol of conservation.

Death—And the Promise

For the entire Christian world—by a coincidence of Orthodox calendars with those of other Christian creeds—last Friday stood for death: yesterday for the renewal of life. And on Friday, those who lived in the land where Christ walked and talked, was born and died, were mourning the deaths of women and children in that obscure new kind of war where "body count"—no matter whose bodies—constitutes grand strategy. And on Easter Sunday, the world was wondering whether there was any hope for a new life in the soil that is holy to three great faiths.

There is hope, of course: there is always hope, in spite of terror and reprisal, in spite of gunfire along the Golan Heights and the exchange of harsh words, distilled from the complex bitterness of a region that has produced more high thought and more harsh struggle than any other part of the world.

For Israel, the ultimate hope does not lie in holding Lebanon accountable for terrorist raids or in the obscure fighting on the Golan Heights. To be sure, Israel cannot acquiesce in the demands of the most radical guerrilla groups—that would be suicide. But it can only be in an atmosphere of some kind of agreed settlement with its Arab neighbors that there can be any prospect of mutual accountability in the Middle East—while there is still war, truce or no truce, it will be a war in which whatever rules of war have even conventional recognition will be flouted.

It is toward such an agreement, toward the creation of such an atmosphere, that Henry Kissinger is working, now in Wash-

ington, soon back in the Middle East. His task has not been made any easier by Arab terror or Israeli response, or by the political uncertainty prevailing in Israel. But the raid on Kiryat Shmona proved that the Mideast crisis will not wait on politics, either in Jerusalem or in Washington. It challenges the diplomats of all countries to work, and to work quickly, or see tanks and planes do to much of the Middle East what three wild men did to Kiryat Shmona.

The Syrian-Israeli truce is the first and most urgent task; then all must be transferred to Geneva. It is not valid—as the Syrians, and apparently the Soviet Union, seem to believe possible—to set preconditions for Geneva along the Golan Heights. But neither is it wise for Israel to insist upon using some land taken in the October war as a possible hostage for some land taken in the six days war.

Out of Washington has come a very cautious optimism—perhaps it could better be described as a lack of complete pessimism—about the prospects for a truce. It is very little for hope to cling to, but it is better than nothing at all—better, in fact, for the long run, than the long stalemate, punctuated with atrocities of one kind or another, that preceded Yom Kippur. And it promises to erect a better memorial to the dead of Kiryat Shmona, a greater rebuke to the assassins than the rows of gravestones, the ranks of shattered villages, that an endless cycle of mere retaliation—and counter-retaliation—could start in grim motion. It promises, in fact, life instead of death.

The French Election

With almost thirty candidates in the race, France's 23 million registered voters would appear to face a confusing choice when they go to the polls May 5 to elect a new president. But the real choice will be which of two leaders of the government coalition is to represent the center-right forces in the runoff two weeks later against Socialist François Mitterrand, the candidate of a united left coalition with the Communists.

Former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, a liberal Gaullist and long-time mayor of Bordeaux, undoubtedly is the favorite against Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the conservative leader of the Independent Republicans.

However, he has only the reluctant support of Prime Minister Pierre Messmer, who claimed to be the preferred candidate of the late President Pompidou and who made an abortive attempt to get Mr. Chaban-Delmas to withdraw in his favor. Mr. Chaban-Delmas is opposed by two former Gaullist cabinet ministers, who may significantly split the Gaullist vote. Finally, Mr. Chaban-Delmas has yet to live down the scandal—legal avoidance of income taxes for several years—that led to his removal from the premiership in 1972 by President Pompidou. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is even more handicapped by his conservative views, which would make him a less promising candidate against the left in the second round.

Most recent indicators show a drift to the

left in French opinion as a result of the energy crisis, a slowdown in economic growth and a rise in prices. This, coupled with the division in the government coalition, might bring a surprise victory for Mr. Mitterrand, who won 45 percent of the vote against Gen. de Gaulle in 1965 and may do better this time. The odds are heavy that the Communist backing that will bring Mr. Mitterrand close to half the national vote will also deny him the narrow margin of center support he needs for success. Despite his divergence from the Communists in favoring European union and continued French membership in NATO.

Whatever the outcome, France appears to be headed for a period of diminished stability. A Mitterrand victory would bring conflict with a hostile National Assembly, new parliamentary elections and, possibly, a major political crisis. Neither Mr. Chaban-Delmas nor Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would find it easy to preserve the coalition assembled by Presidents de Gaulle and Pompidou. Concessions to the others' followers and a partial shift of power from the presidency back to parliament and the political parties would appear to be inevitable.

For both the Common Market and the United States, this very process might well make France a less difficult partner. The personal predilections of both center-right candidates in foreign policy also favor that evolution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Richard Nixon's Offensive

Richard Nixon has resumed the offensive. . . . The man has decided to give his all and to fight like hell, even if it means he has to show a lack of tact in transforming national funeral services into a vast publicity campaign. In making Atlanticism his battle steed, Richard Nixon took to his favorite terrain: foreign policy. The affirmation of American leadership was above all, destined for domestic consumption. President Nixon was thereby seeking to claim his share of the success scored by his secretary of state, whose popularity overshadows that of the President.

But this diplomatic offensive and its limited international results were not sufficient. Richard Nixon decided to go even further. For that he chose a slippery track: domestic policy. The jousting match will take place in the state of Michigan where a congressional election on April 16 will be a kind of test for the U.S. President. . . . By throwing all his weight into the battle, Richard Nixon hopes to be able to brake the growing hostility of many influential members of his own party. But his efforts seem to be in vain. His back is to the wall. The huge breaking wave caused by the Watergate scandal is dogging him more each day, even if the White House has gained some time by dragging things out.

There has been no specific charge lodged against Mr. Nixon. But an investigation is still under way. As for Mr. Nixon's closest

advisers, there are only a very few who have not been soiled by the dirt of the scandal. . . . Sen. Edward Kennedy warned: "Don't forget, Nixon is a good politician. He knows the art and the manner and takes his work very seriously." Too seriously, perhaps. Indeed, it is that insane "stick-to-it-iveness" which is behind many of his troubles today.

—From Combat (Paris).

U.S.-European Relations

Michel Jobert's testament speech will not, as one might think, have been Pompidou's last act. The foreign ministers of the Nine are to meet at the end of the month . . . to decide whether consultations between Europe and the United States should take place before, during or after—as France wants—any important decision made by the European Community.

Between now and then, the United States will probably pressure France's European allies to try to "force" a sort of institutionalization—which Paris wants to avoid at all costs—of political relations between Europe and the New World.

Mr. Nixon's conversations, undertaken as the memorial service ended at Notre Dame, lead one to believe that the Americans will not be too concerned about manners to speak up to Europe. One can also believe that the meeting at the end of the month will find Mr. Jobert "putting his foot in it." He has little to lose, and a rumpus would be in character for him.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

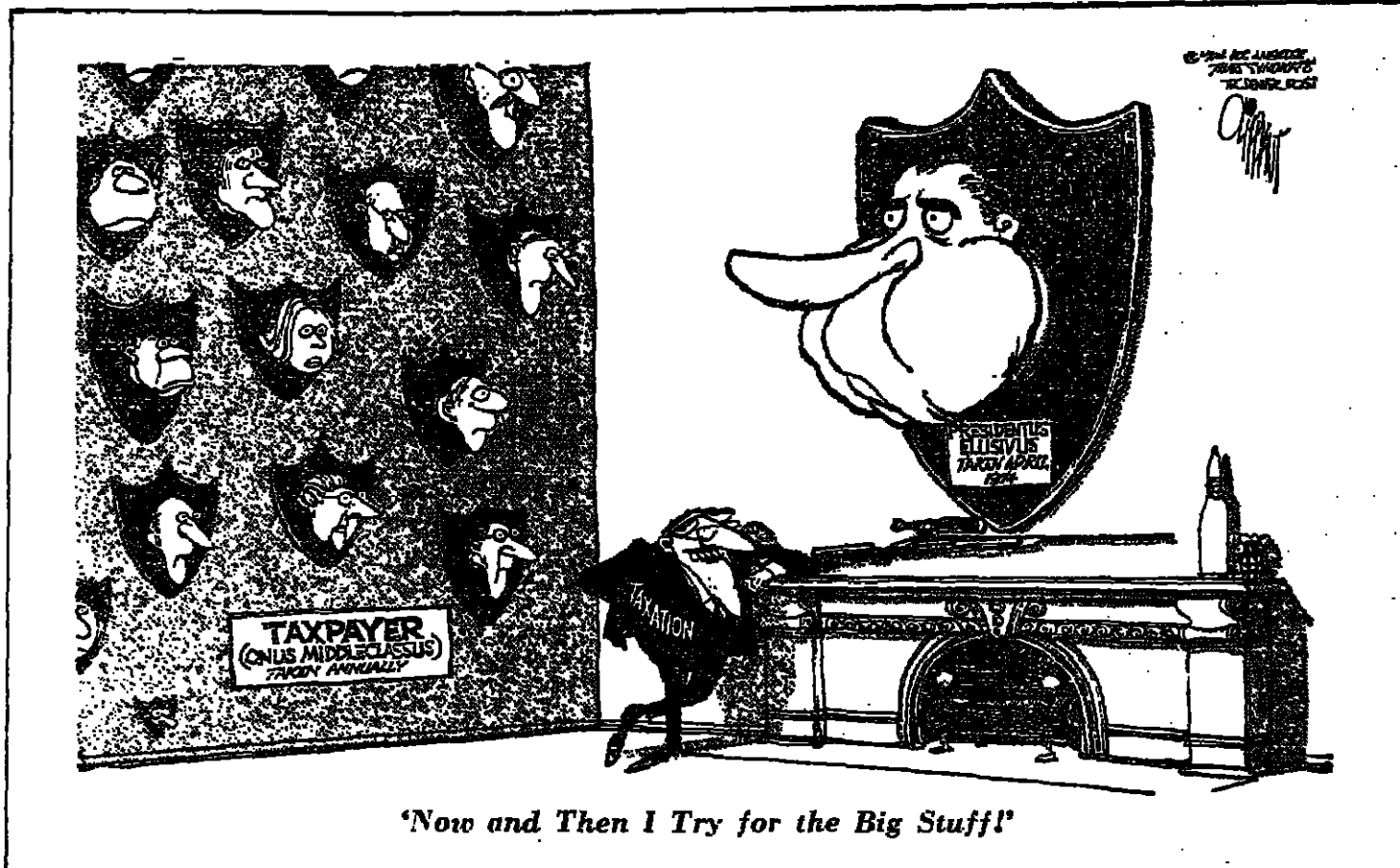
April 15, 1899

PARIS—A movement has been going on in Tours to celebrate the centenary of Balzac, who was born there on May 16, 1799, but there has been a lull in the proceedings, owing to the refusal of the municipality to take any part in the going on to furnish any money. It seems that Balzac was not at all popular with his contemporaries and the present folk of the town do not seem to have changed very much in this respect.

Fifty Years Ago

April 15, 1924

NEW YORK—Two of the city's large department stores, Saks and Gimbels, have opened a handy new bridge leading from the Thirty-third Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated, which enables shoppers to pass from the station platform to either store and back again without going out into the street. The exterior of the bridge is of brass and bronze, the style is modified Italian Renaissance, the interior is of marble.



What's Really Hurting Nixon These Days

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In his handling of the Watergate affair, President Nixon seems to act more and more these days like Mr. Micawber in Charles Dickens' "David Copperfield." He is a great projector of bubble schemes which are supposed to solve all his troubles, but always end in even more trouble. Still, he never desponds but feels sure, like Micawber, that "something will turn up."

The President is playing for time now, and waiting for that "something." Maybe the Republicans will win in Michigan, thereby proving that he has political influence after all. Maybe his popularity will get better in the polls. Maybe, if he delays handing over the tapes, he can get to Moscow in June and pull off some impressive deal before the impeachment proceedings begin in the House. Maybe some unforeseen event, some thunder-clap in the news, will divert public attention from his woes, and anyway, summer is coming and the people will have more amiable things to think about.

On the Move

Meanwhile, Nixon roves restlessly from one place to another. Over to Paris for Pompidou's funeral, which he turns into a political demonstration of chumminess with the mighty. Out to the Eighth District of Michigan for the election, but only the rural part of the district where he is assured of a well-planned Republican reception. Back to Washington for a couple of days' talk with the Algerians and the Russians, and then, with Washington full of flowers, off to Florida for the Easter weekend.

These are clearly not the actions of a calm and secure man, sure of his case, and respectful of the integrity of the system of American justice. He is in trouble now even with the Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee, who are his main hope of avoiding impeachment. He will not confide in the Republican leaders of the House or take their advice. He withholds critical information even from his own lawyers who have to defend him, and he avoids any personal intimacy with his cabinet and others who might assist or console him. It is all very sad.

America has always admired the loner and the underdog in trouble, and he has made so many comebacks that nobody should count him out, but this strategy of secrecy and suspicion has its consequences. Trusting no man, he is not trusted. Constantly moving, constantly shifting ground, proclaiming one day that he will never do what he does the next, he infuriates the Congress, and baffles and torments even his own friends.

There is something defensive, grudging, evasive and even greedy in his conduct of his affairs and his handling of his case, and this has created an atmosphere of doubt and confusion. He is twisting and turning, seeking every possible means of delay and blaming the delays on the Congress, using every technicality known to criminal law, accepting "full responsibility" for the scandals, then blaming them on his staff or his lawyers or his tax accountants, asserting that the tapes would prove his innocence but withholding them on grounds of "executive privilege."

Real Trouble

The longer this process goes on, the more it raises questions not only of even mainly of law, but of personal character. Down deep, this is what is really troubling Washington. The courts and the Congress keep probing for new evidence of laws that may have been broken, but it is not what we don't know that really hurts, but what we already know, not what is disputed but what is already admitted and undisputed that worries Washington about the mind, judgment, and character of the President.

Often it is the little symbolic things, rather than the big splashy disclosures like the burglaries of political and medical offices, that stick in the mind here. The President is isolated and obscure. He never discloses

his mind to anybody. He announces that Richardson and Cox have his "full support," but when they ask for his support on the evidence, he gets rid of them. He promises "independence" to the new prosecutor, Jaworski, but when Jaworski asks for evidence and exercises his "independence," he gets what the President wants him to get and no more.

Meanwhile, on the personal income tax question, the White House announces: "Any errors which may have been made in the preparation of the President's returns were made by those to whom he delegated responsibility for preparing his returns and were made without his knowledge or approval."

The same with the Watergate, the same with the cover-up. Always somebody else, always some excuse. Alone he directs his defense, with the help mainly of two men, Gen. Alexander Haig and Ron Ziegler, who tell the Congress to shape up and get on with its work, defy the subpoenas of the Judiciary Committee but promise, not the evidence but a "conclusive" reply later on.

Watch in Wonder

The Nixon cabinet and the Republican leaders on the Hill watch all this in wonder and despair. They try to defend him, but like his lawyers, they cannot figure out how it is possible to

defend a man who won't talk candidly to them or even give them the facts.

So back of all the headlines and the defensive strategy and tactics, it is this personal mistrust that is dominating the thoughts of the capital. A President cannot be impeached for not being a nice straight guy, or even for being shifty and devious, but these qualities don't help him, and in the end they could be decisive in the forthcoming votes in the House and Senate.

After all, Nixon came to power calling for a higher legal and moral order, and didn't even live up to the old order. This is what is really hurting him now.

Why Change Religions Now?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Those who know place little credence in recent reports that the United States has decided to back away from its long-term policy of supporting European unification. Such a reversal—allegedly provoked by fears of French dominance of Common Market decisions—would make little sense, above all as chances are that the next Paris government will be less abrasive toward Washington.

No fundamental switch in France's attitude on American affairs is expected no matter which candidate wins next month's presidential election (at present about 30—only three serious—are formally in contention). After all the latest public opinion poll shows that 63 percent of voters favor continuation of existing foreign policy. This is double the approval of economic or social policy.

The sole argument of substance between the French and the Americans is on institutionalizing consultation between Washington and the Common Market.

Paris fears this would give the United States a de facto veto power because it could always persuade at least one Common Market member to back its views before any decision is taken. A unanimity rule prevails.

This question isn't worth a quarrel. The United States, through its diplomatic mission to the Eu-

ropean Community and through its embassies to each member, is surely in a position to find out what is going on and express views on what it likes or dislikes. The request to formalize additional consultative machinery is redundant.

Both sides of the Atlantic acknowledge the need to improve consultations inside NATO. Why can't similar pledges of intimacy be applied to the U.S.A. on the one hand and the European Community on the other? Only one community member, Ireland, isn't also bound by the North Atlantic Treaty.

Increased reliance upon faith and assurances of mutual confidence wouldn't hurt, especially if one considers that some community members don't share the French habit of pinning down all understanding in precise phrases. The British haven't even got a written constitution and, as it were, operate politically on faith alone.

May Improve

The French, under De Gaulle, first proposed institutionalizing the kind of consultation we are now thinking of—although in a Big Three NATO directorate and involving global strategy. We declined, which was a mistake. There's no point getting into a ditch now on the same kind of mechanism addressed to other

purposes. Indeed, there is every reason to suppose U.S.-Common Market relations may improve after the next French government has been sworn in.

The trouble with the kind of argument going on between Washington and Paris is that, apart from needless exasperation, it cannot really achieve anything. It is a case of two men talking to each other in a vacuum, whether it succeeds or fails. We can't impose our views on the French, who remain a key Common Market factor; and they surely can't impose their views on us. Our Russian adversaries habitually negotiate for victory. But in this non-negotiation between allies, neither side can win.

As I wrote just over a fortnight ago and feel constrained to point out once again, Kissinger quit the Kennedy administration on this same issue, although differently stated. He disagreed with the Kennedy policy toward France and advocated that the U.S.A. and "Europe" could be partners "only between equals."

He reasoned that "Europe is bound to be a third force, partly because we ourselves have sought to point out one day, Kissinger quit the Kennedy administration on this same issue, although differently stated. He disagreed with the Kennedy policy toward France and advocated that the U.S.A. and "Europe" could be partners "only between equals."

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Acton's View

If the French were versed in this kind of thing, they might refer the secretary of state to Lord Acton's quip at the time Pius IX proclaimed his doctrine of papal infallibility. "If the Pope wishes to change his religion," remarked the prominent English Catholic, "that is his affair. I see no reason to change mine."

Kissinger is condemned to succeed in his kinetic and dramatic negotiations with Russia, China and the Middle East, where he is engaged in improving relations with states that could often in the past be considered hostile to the U.S.A. By well-prepared moves, the secretary has broken up menacing ice jams.

Relations with allies, however, are not subject to similar flamboyant and sudden shifts. Instead they require patient, long and continual exchanges, bilateral and multilateral, based on the recognition that both sides always comprehend each other's views, even if they cannot always reach immediate understandings.

This is why the arguments about resignation, in the event of impeachment, or failing that, for absenting himself from office, as is possible under the 25th Amendment, for the duration of the ordeal.

The Unholy Impeachment Procedure

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—I have not seen it anywhere discussed whether if the founding fathers had not today to consider the process by which a president should be removed, they would simply reiterate the provisions of Article II, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution. Since I believe it utterly unlikely that they would, it follows that the solemn invocations of the impeachment article are an exercise in ancestor worship of a very nearly superstitious sort. And that these invocations are being used by Americans—by some liberals and by some conservatives—for reasons primarily political and psychological.

The Constitution is a great instrument. But most of that which makes it so has been tested and retested, modified, interpreted, developed. The impeachment clause is a provision which has been exercised on a president only once, over a hundred years ago. It is like a bizarre chemical warfare prescribed by the military handbook for use in a conglomeration of special circumstances. These circumstances, however, are now shaping up. But the detonation of the prescribed weapon, unused for so many years, developed in a different age, correctly applied.

Surely if the impeachment clause had been invoked frequently, say every 30 or 40 years since the birth of the republic, several understandings would have been reached as to its applicability. For instance, the question would have arisen, and would finally have been disposed of, whether a president could be impeached for committing other than indictable crimes. But even more important, the question would have been faced, how to protect the country against the consequences of a chief executive rendered either impotent or desperate. I cannot believe, for instance, that if impeachment had been a regular experience of the United States, those who bring up the 25th Amendment prescribing for the indisposition of the president would have failed to specify that a president impeached must stand aside from his office, referring to the vice-president until the Senate had reached a verdict.

Something that simple, that reasonable, would relieve the country of a terrible anxiety which, under the specified scenario, looms. To the question, Why did not the Philadelphia Convention anticipate this—one can only answer that it is not reasonable that Madison, Hamilton and Jay should have had science-fiction imagination into the nature of mid-twentieth century international life. It is not reasonable to suppose that they would imagine that a president effectively out of action for as much as five or six months would imperil the executive function.

The Rationale

There are liberals who want impeachment because they want the satisfaction of a public execution followed by a public execution. I remember the lead wire taken dispatch from UPI on that night when the world was waiting to hear the news that the victor's justice finally had been done in Nuremberg. "Flash! Herman Goering Cheated Death Tonight By Committing Suicide." Subsequent and embarrassing modifications came in over the wire straining at the sentence, but not before it had gone out worldwide.

It is so with the gentlemen I speak of. They desire the removal of President Nixon, yes; but they desire that it be done in full constitutional regularity. They like the idea of "proving" their case, and they like the idea of inflicting humiliations and tortures on a man who should have had sense enough to want Nixon to "cheat them" out of the consummation of their dream.

As so often is the case, their objective is strangely harmonious with that of many conservatives, who believe in going through with the impeachment ritual because they feel that it is the only chance of getting an actual change in their character, they have a strange conviction. How would Sen. So-and-So be expected to vote? Hardly ever do they pause to say: Well, that depends on what the evidence is, or on how it is marshalled. Instead they draw their conclusions based on their construction of a particular of Richard Nixon.

This is why the arguments about resignation, in the event of impeachment, or failing that, for absenting himself from office, as is possible under the 25th Amendment, for the duration of the ordeal.



BATHING IN GANGES—Crowds of pilgrims line the Ganges River at Haridwar, India, Saturday to bathe in the waters. Hindus believe that the Ganges can wash away their sins. More than three million bathed during weekend religious rites.

Cambodia Bombs Rebel Sites To Avenge Shelling Attacks

PHNOM PENH, April 14 (UPI).—Government planes bombed suspected rebel launching sites today from which rebels bombarded the capital yesterday, killing six persons and wounding 52, field reports said.

A group of rebel commandos infiltrated the southern section

of Phnom Penh late last night and threw six hand grenades into a group of persons celebrating the Cambodian New Year, killing two and wounding 35 others, the reports said.

The total number of casualties in the two assaults was eight killed and 87 wounded.

Military sources said that the rebels fired 12 107-mm Chinese-made rockets from the southeast fringes of Phnom Penh, where they overran seven government outposts last week, pushing defenders to within six miles of the city limits.

The attack was the worst since Feb. 11, when shelling killed nearly 100 persons and wounded 200.

Fell Near Palace
Today, rebels fired a 107-mm rocket that fell into the Bassac River near the presidential palace and the U.S. Embassy.

In South Vietnam, Communist spokesmen said that government planes bombed the Viet Cong's de facto capital at Loc Ninh for the second successive day.

A spokesman for the Viet Cong charged that a Buddhist monk was killed and a pagoda destroyed in the bombing, which was in retaliation for the capture of the government ranger base at Tong Le Chan Friday. Government spokesmen were not immediately available for comment.

Saigon command spokesmen said that 11 North Vietnamese troops were killed when they attacked a government position 13 miles northeast of Kontum yesterday. Two government soldiers were killed.

17 U.S. Dead Return From N. Vietnam

OAKLAND, Calif., April 14 (AP).—The flag-draped coffins containing the bodies of 17 American servicemen arrived in the United States Friday.

There was no ceremony as an Air Force C-141 cargo plane bearing the last American servicemen said to have died in North Vietnamese prison camps landed at Travis Air Force base.

The bodies of the prisoners were the last of 23 Americans the North Vietnamese said had died while in camps. Final identification of the bodies was being done at the Oakland Army Terminal mortuary. No names were released.

They had been classified as missing in action until their deaths were confirmed by the North Vietnamese at the signing of the Vietnam ceasefire Jan. 27, 1973.

Pakistan Region Is Reported Calm

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, April 14 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto tonight declared an amnesty in Baluchistan and declared that government military operations there will cease on May 15. His announcement, after two days of talks here about the troubled province, said that calm had been restored there.

During the last year more than 15,000 government troops have been based in the sparsely populated province, which is almost the size of Japan, to combat tribal unrest.

The amnesty applies to all persons detained within the province except those accused of serious criminal offenses. It apparently excludes the former governor and the chief minister of the National Awami party's provincial government. They were dismissed by Mr. Bhutto 14 months ago and have been held in detention for eight months.

India Police Open Fire During Riots; 7 Die

NEW DELHI, April 14 (UPI).—The police fired on mobs and killed seven persons Friday in the Hindu pilgrimage city of Gaya in Bihar state, the Press Trust of India said today.

It said the police opened fire when rioters, led by students, attacked government offices and hurled stones at the police to protest government corruption and soaring prices.

Obituaries

Arthur Krock, U.S. Journalist Who Won 4 Pulitzer Awards

WASHINGTON, April 14 (NYT).—Arthur Krock, 86, one of the great figures of American journalism, died Friday night in his home here. He had been in ill health for nearly six months.

Among his survivors is a stepson, William Grainger Blair, a New York Times executive who serves as the newspaper's broadcast correspondent.

Mr. Krock's 59 years as a reporter, editor and columnist spanned whole eras—from the magic lantern to color television, from the Wright brothers to supersonic jets and space flights, from William Jennings Bryan to Richard Milhous Nixon.

But his fame was based far more on journalistic talent than on durability. He was the only man selected four times for a Pulitzer award—two prizes, a special commendation and a special citation. Presidents sought his advice and possibly in return, granted him exclusive interviews.

During his 34 years in the Washington Bureau of The New York Times—more than 20 of them as the Washington correspondent—Mr. Krock became noted for exclusive front-page stories and for his column, "In The Nation," which he conducted from 1933 until his retirement in 1966.

He won his first Pulitzer Prize in 1935 for the "general excellence" of his Washington coverage during the beginning of the New Deal. He won his second after President Franklin Delano Roosevelt granted him an exclusive interview in 1937, setting forth the President's views of his accomplishments and plans, including his ill-fated proposal to add members to the Supreme Court.

In 1950, The Times published a similarly exclusive interview with President Harry S. Truman, and a majority of the Pulitzer Awards Board nominated Mr. Krock for a third prize. At Mr. Krock's suggestion, the prize was withheld to avoid charges of favoritism, but the interview was cited as "the outstanding instance of national reporting in 1950."

In 1955, he won his fourth Pulitzer award, a special citation for distinguished correspondence from Washington.

Mr. Krock covered many fields, including foreign policy, but he always returned to his first love—politics. He wrote the "lead" Times story of every biennial election from 1920 to 1960.

His first newspaper job was as a general assignment reporter on the Louisville (Ky.) Herald in 1907. With a brief interruption in 1920, when he served during the presidential campaign as assistant to the chairman of the Democratic National Committee—Mr. Krock's only direct participation in politics—he was editor in chief of the Louisville Times from 1919 to 1923. Next he was a public relations assistant in New York to Will Hays, head of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America.

He joined The New York Times in May, 1927, and became its Washington correspondent in January, 1932.

Jefferson Caffery

LAFAYETTE, La., April 14 (AP).—Jefferson Caffery, 87, dean of the U.S. diplomatic corps, died of heart failure in 1955, died here yesterday.

He once said that he had joined the Foreign Service in 1906 "for a lark," but he eventually won the distinction of serving as chief of mission longer than any other diplomat in America's history, holding the rank of ambassador for 30 years. He was a personal emissary for five successive presidents, from Calvin Coolidge through Dwight D. Eisenhower. He was envoy to Cuba, Brazil, France and Egypt. He had attended the peace conference after World War I with President Woodrow Wilson and the Potsdam conference at the end of World War II.

Duchess Irene d'Aosta
FLORENCE, April 14 (UPI).—Duchess Irene d'Aosta, 70, a Greek princess who married into Italy's royal house of Savoy and reigned briefly as queen of Croatia, died today.

A family spokesman said that the duchess, a widow who had been ill for many years, died at her villa in nearby San Domenico di Fiesole. Her son, Americo d'Aosta, and his wife, Claudia d'Orleans, daughter of the pretender to the French throne, were at her bedside.

The duchess was a sister of the late King Paul of Greece and aunt of deposed King Constantine. In 1939 she married the

Duke of Spoleto, Aimone di Savoia Aosta, who became Duke d'Aosta at the death of a brother. Her husband, third in line for the Italian throne, became king of Croatia for a short time during World War II.

Mirdza Y. Kempe

MOSCOW, April 14 (UPI).—Mirdza Y. Kempe, a Latvian poetess and translator, has died in Riga. Tass said today. Miss Kempe was also active in Soviet-Latvian cultural relations.

Yevgeni V. Vuchetich

MOSCOW, April 14 (UPI).—Sculptor Yevgeni V. Vuchetich, 65, best known for monumental works depicting heroic Soviet exploits, has died. Tass said yesterday.

A Ukrainian who studied at the



Arthur Krock

Leningrad Academy of Arts. He won many Soviet prizes. His most famous work is the monument to the Soviet Army in Berlin's Treptow Park. He also designed and built the "Swords into Plowshares" monument in front of the United Nations building in New York.

Speed Limits Also Reduced

Spain Wakes to Fuel Crisis; Plans to Cut Midday Siesta

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, April 14 (NYT).—Spanish life-styles, old and new, are being cramped by the energy crisis. The long lunch hour, followed possibly by a siesta, will be sharply curtailed if the government has its way, and the Spanish driver will have to curb his tendency to consider every thoroughfare a racetrack.

In the interest of saving oil—and because it is scarce but because it costs so much—speed limits have been imposed for the first time and daylight saving time has been introduced for an indefinite period.

Of all the measures, the most far-reaching and most cautiously considered is a change in working hours that the cabinet has said it wishes to introduce in public offices. A month's study will be made before the changes take effect, because, as Pio Cabanillas, minister of information, explained, they have deep sociological implications.

Spain's friendship with Arab oil producers notwithstanding, the oil bill will triple this year to \$3 billion, or approximately what is earned from tourism, the biggest industry here. About 40 percent of electricity production depends on fuel oil. The official explained that it had suddenly become urgent to save energy.

One way is the "continuous working day," as it is called. At present, the afternoon does not begin until about 2 p.m., when people start leaving their offices for the midday break. Some three hours later they troop back after a journey home for a leisurely lunch—the Iberian lunch. Mr. Cabanillas calls it—and perhaps a siesta if there is time and the weather is hot.

Lights burn late into what most other countries would consider night; it is not unusual to find officials at their desks until 8 or 9 p.m.

Night begins at 10 or later. Restaurants are almost empty, except for tourists, before that hour.

New Anthem For Australia

SYDNEY, April 14.—For the first time since federation in 1901, Australia has its own national anthem—a solemn, dignified song called "Advance, Australia Fair," which replaces "God Save the Queen."

The adoption of the new anthem—part of the Labor government's pledge to establish an independent image for Australia—ended a 25-month search throughout the nation for lyrical and literary contributions from the public.

The offerings were so bad judges said that the government decided to choose one of Australia's traditional songs.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said that a government survey showed that 51 percent of the population wanted "Advance, Australia Fair" as the anthem compared with 19 percent who wanted "Waiting Matilda," a jolly folk song about a swagman (tramp) who steals a sheep and gets in trouble with the police.

U.S. Renews Pledge On Romanian Trade

VIENNA, April 14 (Reuters).—U.S. Secretary of Commerce Frederick Dent yesterday renewed the White House's pledge to seek congressional approval for most-favored nation trading status for Romania, the Romanian news agency Agpres reported.

The commitment was made in a communiqué issued after a meeting in Bucharest when President Nicolai Ceausescu visited Washington in December.

Jacques Esterel, 56, Creator Of Wide Fashion Range, Dies

PARIS, April 14 (NYT).—French couturier Jacques Esterel, 56, who often shocked fashion observers with avant-garde styles and provided do-it-yourself patterns "to help village girls look like elegant Parisian ladies," died today from an apparent stroke.

A spokesman for his fashion house said that Mr. Esterel—whose real name was Charles Martin—died on the way to a hospital, minutes after being stricken.

"I want high fashion to be seen everywhere in the streets," Mr. Esterel said two years ago when he branched into the cheaper, ready-to-wear fashions.

Mr. Esterel, an engineer by education and the son of an industrialist, designed some of his fashions in a futuristic manner, saying that he considered haute couture a factory laboratory. The bulk of his income, however, was derived not from the avant-garde, sometimes outlandish fashions designed in his haute couture house since 1933, but from his numerous boutiques in France and abroad, including New York City, which sell Paris designs cut in classic styles.

His do-it-yourself patterns in-



Jacques Esterel

cluded a one-piece garment that could be easily transformed into a gown or a coat by following advice he supplied in a small textbook or on a record that he sold with the pattern.

Two years ago, he created a table-mat, daily publication printed on cloth, to be used in restaurants. The publication, "Midi-Mini," carried stories on Parisian life and internationally famous persons, for lonely clients to read during their lunch at his fashion showings.

Mr. Esterel also wrote several stage plays and songs for singer, which he sometimes played at his fashion showings.

Boyle, Convicted In Murder, Faces Bankruptcy, Too

By Henry Giniger

MEDIA, Pa., April 14 (NYT).—W.A. "Tony" Boyle, the former president of the United Mine Workers who was convicted here Thursday on three charges of murder, faces not only a sentence of three consecutive life terms in prison at the age of 72, but also the prospect of bankruptcy.

The Justice Department disclosed in Washington Friday that Boyle had been forced to pay a \$100,000 fine imposed on him in a separate, earlier conviction for violating federal election laws. The government forced payment of the fine through a partial foreclosure on a \$200,000 bank account of Mrs. Ethel Boyle, his wife.

The Boyle has said that the \$200,000 comprises virtually their only assets, and there are other claims to come.

The \$100,000 fine, plus \$49,250 in restitution by Boyle to the UMW treasury, was imposed on the ousted union officer at his sentencing in Washington for illegally diverting union funds to political campaign contributions during the 1963 elections.

About \$20,000 of the illegal union money went to Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, then the Democratic presidential nominee against President Nixon. Labor unions are prohibited by federal law from spending membership funds for campaign gifts.

Japanese Rail Workers Win 30% Pay Rise; Walkout Ends

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, April 14 (NYT).—Japan's big transportation strike ended yesterday; after workers got wage increases of about 30 percent. The nation began to shake off the paralysis of the three-day walkout.

Unions representing 230,000 private railroad workers accepted a pay rise of 28,500 yen (\$101.79) a month, a 31.4 percent increase, a compromise arranged by the Central Labor Relations Commission.

Shortly afterward, the 230,000 workers of the state-owned railroad accepted an offer of 27,500 yen, which was a 29.3 percent increase. The settlement was negotiated by the Public Corporation and National Enterprise Labor Relations Commission.

Other government employees, including postal workers and teachers, ended their walkouts after accepting an average hike of almost 30 percent.

Other Benefits
Government railroad workers have traditionally been paid slightly less than private rail workers because their pensions and other allowances are better.

Some trains began moving late yesterday and more were back in service today. By tomorrow, according to railroad officials, the majority of commuter services and intercity trains Japan's most important transport, should be close to normal operation. The backlog of mail piled up in post offices and on mail trucks will probably take more than a week to sort through.

Assuming that most of the other wage increases during the so-called spring labor offensive will be about 30 percent of cur-

3 Seabees Killed In Philippines

MANILA, April 14 (AP).—U.S. Navy Seabees building a jungle road to mark the boundary between the American Subic Bay Naval Base and Batan Province have been evacuated after three of their officers were mysteriously shot and killed yesterday, a Navy spokesman said today.

Lt. Comdr. Keith Schuchler, public affairs officer for Subic Bay, identified the dead men as Capt. Thomas Mitchell, commander 30th Naval Construction Regiment, Guam; Comdr. Leland Dobler, commander of the Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 133, based at Camp Shell, Palawan, Okinawa; Lt. Charles Jeffrey, 2d officer in charge of the Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 133 detail at Subic Bay.

Comdr. Schuchler and the three officers were inspecting the southern part of the road yesterday when construction workers heard shots. They found the bodies of the three officers in their jeep. Comdr. Schuchler said there were no witnesses to the killing.

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Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Three Major Candidates in French Presidential Campaign

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

By Aline Mosby

PARIS (UPI)—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, one of the small army of candidates for the May 5 French presidential elections, is a financial genius who tries to hide his competence by riding the subway and signing autographs.

The tall, handsome economist, only 48, often has invited comparison with the younger scholar-technicians among the late President John Kennedy's aides.

At 36, in 1962, he was already finance minister, the youngest man to have held the post, and he managed to balance the budget in 1965 for the first time in 36 years.

But unlike the Kennedy scholars who stayed in the background, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has said he sees himself as a politician. In a recent interview he said, "My task is to govern. That is a political task."

Born in Germany

His followers say that in this era, brilliant economists and able administrators such as Mr. Giscard d'Estaing—not just shrewd politicians with vote-winning smiles—are needed to run industrialized nations in which the economy determines success more than politics or armies.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's father



Keystone.

was a prominent economist himself. The presidential candidate was born Feb. 2, 1926, in Koblenz, Germany, where his father was financial director of the French occupation administration after World War I.

After graduating first in his class from the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing worked in the Finance Ministry to help reorganize the economy after World War II. He became a member of parliament in 1956 and served on the French delegation to the United Nations in 1956, 1957 and 1958.

After Gen. de Gaulle returned to power in 1958, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing returned to the Finance Ministry as a secretary of state and became minister in 1962.

In politics, he regarded himself as a "classical conservative" devoted to the defense of free enterprise and by 1962 he headed a pro-Gaullist party, the Independent Republicans, which always has formed a coalition with other Gaullist parties.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's tough anti-inflation policy, adding taxes, cutting government spending and restricting credit, increased France's prestige abroad but ran into opposition from business and labor at home. Gen. de Gaulle dropped him from the cabinet in 1967.

The economist was re-elected to parliament and also as mayor of Chamalières, a town in the province of Auvergne. The then Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, reappointed him to the post of minister of finance in 1969.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing often goes on television to explain his monetary policies to the public, a move that has given him more television exposure than other candidates. However, his opponents say he does not project television warmth, being an intensely serious man who is quick to smile but slow to laugh.

He is married to Anne-Aymone de Brantes, scion of a steel dynasty, and has four children. He has a Paris apartment and a chateau on the Loire River.

Jacques Chaban-Delmas

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS (UPI)—Not since his Resistance days of World War II has Jacques Chaban-Delmas endorsed last Sunday "by acclamation" as the official Gaullist candidate to succeed the late Georges Pompidou—faced such obvious dangers.

For the first time since the late Charles de Gaulle returned to power in 1958—thanks in part to Mr. Chaban-Delmas's discreet help—the Gaullists are faced with the serious possibility of losing control of the presidency. And under the Fifth Republic Constitution, hand-tailored for De Gaulle, that is where real power lies.

The dangers come not only from the threat of Socialist leader François Mitterrand's Communist-backed candidacy, but from other contenders within the once solid government coalition.

Thus, within hours of Mr. Pompidou's burial, Mr. Chaban-Delmas laid violence to a reputation for charm and elegance by announcing his own candidacy to prevent being frozen out of the race.

Only Candidate

And Chaban—the Resistance nom de guerre by which most Frenchmen know him—is convinced that the polls are right in showing him as the only candidate who can beat Mr. Mitterrand and keep the Communists from setting a foothold in power.

Fired as Mr. Pompidou's prime minister, much as De Gaulle had fired Mr. Pompidou at the end of his own reign, Mr. Chaban-Delmas has been carefully planning his campaign on the basis of his knowledge that Mr. Pompidou was dying.

Insiders do not discount entirely reports that, within 24 hours of Mr. Pompidou's death, printers were running off Mr. Chaban-Delmas's election literature and a poster showing him sprinting across a map of France.

In any case, that image would be in keeping with a handsome man who, at 59, prides himself on being a prewar rugby star, a post-war tennis ace, a good golfer and a politician who delights in running up steps two at a time.

In a long career, which reads more like a Hollywood press agent's release than that of an active politician, Mr. Chaban-Delmas has run into only one major setback.

Chosen by Mr. Pompidou as his first prime minister in June 1969, he was dropped unceremoniously three years later and might have been considered politically dead.

Tax Scandal

On the surface, he had mismanaged a number of scandals, especially one involving his income taxes. Although he was technically well within the law in not paying any income tax for several years—because of dividends withheld on his investments—his tortured and tardy explanations were not convincing.

Those troubles were seized upon by conservative enemies within the Gaullist party who had been waiting for an excuse to drop a man who believed that France needed a "new society" to "unblock" itself and who surrounded himself with specialists determined to pass reform legislation.

Mr. Chaban fought back and, in May, 1972, won an impressive parliamentary vote of confidence—only to lose Mr. Pompidou's confidence little more than a month later.

For the first time since he became a journalist at 18, Mr. Chaban-Delmas was out of a job. Learning from Mr. Pompidou's own campaign to replace his illustrious predecessor, Mr. Chaban-Delmas surrounded himself with a small braintrust, saw influential people from all walks of life, traveled to China and waited. By last November, he was the hero



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of a Gaullist party congress, much to Mr. Pompidou's annoyance.

It was a piece of siege-work worthy of a man who started a World War II military career as a private in 1939 and became a brigadier general at the age of 29, playing a major role in the liberation of Paris.

The art of compromise has been useful to Mr. Chaban-Delmas in Bordeaux, which he has served as mayor since 1947, and as a parliamentary deputy for a year longer—originally in the ranks of the Radicals, the party De Gaulle despised above all others.

Although—or because—he served three times as a minister in the despised Fourth Republic, De Gaulle never gave Mr. Chaban-Delmas similar status in his Fifth Republic.

He incurred the general's wrath in 1958 by winning the speaker's post of the National Assembly against De Gaulle's choice, and was frozen in that job, which became largely ceremonial under the Fifth Republic until he was rescued by Mr. Pompidou 11 years later.

Yet Mr. Chaban-Delmas was the defense minister in 1958 and his critics have accused him of provoking the army revolt in Algeria which returned De Gaulle to power.

A political commentator charged that, as the Fourth Republic's defense minister, Mr. Chaban-Delmas defended legality by day and undermined it at night.

Frustrated as a powerless National Assembly speaker, Mr. Chaban-Delmas continued to devote much of his time and effort to Bordeaux and its region, where his lavish spending and borrowing have transformed the once sleepy Atlantic port.

Long before he showed his influence by persuading Henry Ford to start a major automobile plant in Bordeaux, Mr. Chaban-Delmas's ability to persuade the powerful of this world earned him the only partly ironic title of the "duke of Aquitaine," the name of the ancient province around Bordeaux.

Greek Women Gain a Right

ATHENS, April 14 (AP)—

Greek women yesterday gained a legal concession: They can initiate any business without first receiving the approval of their husbands.

The ruling, reached by an Athens court, supersedes a provision of the commercial code taken from the French Napoleonic code.

The ruling said that going into business on her own was now a woman's right, that it was in line with a developing situation in which the Greek woman has proved herself to be just as professional and commercially capable as a man.

François Mitterrand

By Alan Tillier

PARIS (UPI)—He was only making a courtesy call on interim French President Alain Fohrer, but the sight of François Mitterrand stepping into the Elysée Palace on Friday for the first time in 15 years must have sent a shudder through the political and economic Establishment created in France since Gen. de Gaulle's accession to power in 1958.

That Establishment's most resolute and dangerous enemy was acting as if he had the presidential race in his pocket. At press conferences and in public speeches Mr. Mitterrand is tending to say "when I become president" rather than "if I become . . ."

Allied to this political bluff is the modern image being given this time to the Mitterrand campaign. Jacques Chaban-Delmas and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing have set up offices in fading townhouses. Mr. Mitterrand has accepted the offer of the builders of a free floor in the Montparnasse skyscraper (rent \$80,000 a year) which is certainly very different from the cramped, but cozy building behind the Pigalle nightclubs which normally serves as Socialist headquarters.

Executive Jet

Mr. Mitterrand not only now has smart premises like Communist leader Georges Marchais (the best-housed political boss in Paris), but also an executive jet like Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, leader of the small Radical party and successful magazine publisher.

He and his men wear smart gray suits and blue shirts for color, while the carped Montparnasse offices are adorned with red roses, new symbol of the French Socialists.

Mr. Mitterrand has to convince a couple of million middle-of-the-road Frenchmen in order to win on May 19 and re-enter the Elysée for seven years.

Will this bloc, fed up with inflation and the sorry sight of the warring Gaullists, finally switch to the neatly tailored, serene, new-looking Mitterrand who answers any question about Mr. Marchais with "I am master of my own decisions"?

Or will this all-important group continue to say "non" to Communist participation in government, although Mr. Mitterrand constantly stresses that Gen. de Gaulle set the precedent in the immediate postwar period?

No Names

Beyond saying that the leftist parties will govern together in the event of success, Mr. Mitterrand refuses to name names and claims, "I have never discussed the composition of my government with anyone."

Everyone knows the Communists would demand their pound of flesh after a Mitterrand victory on May 19. His evasive answers have not improved his credibility with the middle-of-the-roads and the initial polls show him leading the first round of voting on May 5 but trailing either Jacques Chaban-Delmas or Valéry Giscard d'Estaing after the second, which is the one which counts.

Mr. Mitterrand will not even say whether his prime minister will be ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France, right-of-center Socialist Gaston Defferre or perhaps Radical Socialist-turned Gaullist-Edgar Faure. He has just dropped out of the presidential race. Any one of these three would do for the hesitant indecisive, the undecided.

The Socialist leader's other credibility problem is with the economic aspects of the joint program with the Communists. The handouts and the pledges to nationalize nine major firms (Dassault, Roussel-Uclaf, Rhône-Poulenc, Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, Saint-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson, Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, TCFE, France, Thomson-Brandt and Honwell Bull) to further nationalize 12 major banks and to take big stakes in the steel companies, Wendel-Sidélcor and Usinor-Vallourec, the heavy electrical concern Schneider and the Compagnie Française des Eclairages in which the state already has a minority interest.

Changed Situation

Today, as Mr. Mitterrand admits, the situation has changed with the drop in national growth by two points to 4 or 4 1/2 percent, inflation running at 15-18 percent a year, the balance of payments deficit between 25 and 30 billion francs.

The left's generous economic program—40-hour week, retirement at 60, a 1,000-franc minimum monthly wage (1,200 francs in the new proposals) was written in 1972 at a time of boom.

The oil crisis last fall drove joint Socialist-Communist drafting committees to rewrite whole chunks of the program. At party headquarters are copies of the program with lines erased and new thoughts scribbled in. (At the same time the Socialists have been stiffening the program's section on the KEO, national



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defense and worker management).

The revised version of the left's Bible was nearing some sort of final form when President Georges Pompidou died. Mr. Mitterrand, as he announced, has been forced to put off detailed discussion of his economic program until the end of this week.

French industry is currently refraining from attacking the common program—such as it was known. The hope is that the new economic facts of life will prevent Mitterrand or a leftist government from carrying out much of the program.

Some Costs

Figures drawn up by big business at the time of last year's French parliamentary elections sought to prove that extra nationalizations would cost 60 billion francs, that shorter hours, earlier retirement and higher minimum wages would cost 200 billion francs, that 50 billion francs more would be added to the nation's social budget. And there were more billions here and there.

So far, Mr. Mitterrand has spoken of raising a 10-billion-franc public loan and taxing luxury goods, while he has described the left's nationalization program as "modest" and the known list as the final one.

The list is not that modest, as it takes in the whole of the major private banking and financial houses and involves industrial firms responsible for 20 percent of France's exports. ("We will encourage exports and a spirit of initiative," the Socialist candidate says.)

Mr. Mitterrand's enthusiasm for further nationalizations at this time is unknown. As a spokesman for Honeywell-Bull (34 percent French, 66 percent American) stated: "We have talked to various high politicians on the left and there are those who are cautious and those, the younger 30-year-olds straight from university, who want to take us over. What the left would like and what the left will do are two different things. We have been doing well and you don't nationalize what is doing well."

Other top people in industry think the Socialists are playing the Communists along on this issue.

The Choices

To others it looks like nationalization is a carte. Why Honeywell-Bull and not IBM France? "We are not going to touch IBM," one of Mr. Mitterrand's top aides said emphatically. Nor is Sperry Rand's Univac division on the list (coincidentally, the top man there is Mr. Mitterrand's brother Robert—Mr. Mitterrand, who runs the family cognac business in Charente, and Jacques, a five-star French Air Force general). In another sector Roussel Uclaf has passed under West German control since the list was drawn up.

Economic insiders feel that Mr. Mitterrand will be forced to avoid any brutal rise in wages he has already announced his intended price freeze) and that, therefore, some symbolic nationalization will be necessary.

First, he will need a new parliament favorable to him and new legislation.

Meanwhile, that other candidate, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, will be seeking to prove to Frenchmen that he is still the best manager around. As he states, inflation and the economy is what the election is about.

Mitterrand Sent Israel Sympathy

PARIS, April 14 (AP)—

François Mitterrand, the leftist alliance candidate in next month's presidential elections, has sent Israel a message of sympathy over the Arab guerrilla raid on El-Yat Shechem on Thursday.

"Profoundly moved by the criminal aggression which once again has struck innocent civilian victims, I send you the expression of my sorrowful and very friendly sentiments," he said in a telegram to Israeli Premier Golda Meir.

In Beirut, meanwhile, the Iraqi News Agency said that a symbolic funeral was held for three Arab guerrillas killed during the attack on the Israeli settlement.

The Merchants' Champion

PARIS (UPI)—Jean Royer

made his reputation in France fighting for the interests of small shopkeepers and combating what he considers pornographic movies.

The cover of the Oct. 8 issue of the newsmagazine Le Point showed a photo of Mr. Royer, 53, with the headline, "Is This Man Dangerous?"

The latest candidate for France's presidency was leading France's merchant army against the proliferation of giant discount centers and super supermarkets.

Mr. Royer, mayor of Tours since 1961, held the post of minister of trades and crafts. He campaigned across the country for the "Royer bill" that would provide for citizens' boards with the power to grant or deny building permits for giant stores "not stopped," he warned cheering shopkeepers, "the small merchants will be crushed."

Almost six million persons in France live off the earnings of small businesses, and the National Assembly voted the Royer bill into law.

In 1971, he decided to fight against what he called "perversion of morals" and created in Tours a committee to check on films at the city's theaters.

That won him the nickname of "Father Modesty" from his critics and the disdain of many French filmmakers, who said that he wanted greater movie censorship.

Perhaps a bit too successful in his job as trade minister, he was transferred March 1 to the Ministry of Telephones and Telegraph. He is also a deputy in the National Assembly.

Mr. Royer has his backers, but there are also some politicians for whom his solemnity and philosophy of action are disturbing.



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for giant supermarkets.

"If continued growth of the giant stores is not stopped," he warned cheering shopkeepers, "the small merchants will be crushed."

Experts Ask How Man Gains By Animal Psychology Study

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT)—To what extent can psychologic behavior induced or occurring naturally in animals be used to understand better such behavior in human beings? This question, central to much current research in psychology, was the theme of a recent three-day conference here that exposed a wide range of recent findings in the field.

It was argued that, had it not been for animal studies, notably those with monkeys, the full, life-long importance of the mother-infant bond would never have been appreciated. It was reported by Robert Hinde of Cambridge University in England that in rhesus monkeys the effects of a six-day mother-infant separation were still evident in the infant's adult behavior two years later.

Yet warnings resounded regarding too literal application of animal findings to human beings. Stephen Suomi, of the group at the University of Wisconsin that began studying the maternal bond in monkeys some 15 years ago, cautioned that "monkeys are not furry little men with tails."

Furthermore, a number of participants, including Pierre Pichot of the University of Paris, noted that behavioral responses to various forms of stress, as well as to drugs, vary markedly from species to species. For this reason, Mr. Pichot said, "We are very far from having animal models of psychologic behavior in man."

The symposium, entitled "Relevance of the animal psychopathological model to the human," was organized by the Kistay Scientific Foundation, set up in 1970 by the family of Sol Kistay, a textile manufacturer and

former head of the BVD Co., to support research in mental health. Mr. Kistay is president of the foundation and George Serban is its medical director.

In an interview, Mr. Pichot pointed out that the chemistry of the central nervous system varied even between ethnic groups of man. Orientals, for example, respond quite differently than Occidentals to drugs used in psychotherapy, he said, and even in so homogeneous a population as the Swedes there are marked differences.

If there are such variations within the human species, he said, it is even more challenging to apply animal findings to human beings. But despite these limits, he termed animal experiments potentially extremely rewarding.

Jay Weiss of Rockefeller University told of experiments with rats and dogs on the behavior pattern sometimes referred to as "learned helplessness" following prolonged exposure to some form of inescapable stress. Some researchers believe this lies at the basis of some human disorders.

Mr. Weiss, however, challenged the idea that this is a long-term "learned" effect. Instead, he described evidence that it arises from a chemical change in which the brain is depleted in monoamines, notably norepinephrine.

This apparently turns off the animal's motivation for avoidance, causing it to face the stress in a helpless manner. However, once the stress—in the form of electric shocks, for example, the norepinephrine level of the brain returns to normal and avoidance behavior is restored.

Poll Predicts Mitterrand to Lose 2d Round

PARIS, April 14 (Reuters).

—Socialist candidate François Mitterrand is likely to top the poll in the first round of the French presidential elections—then lose to either of the two main candidates of the right in a runoff, according to a public opinion poll published yesterday.

The survey, published in the mass circulation newspaper France-Soir, said that Mr. Mitterrand would collect 40 percent of the votes in the first round on May 5. It gave former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas 29 percent and Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing 27 percent.

But if Mr. Chaban-Delmas opposed Mr. Mitterrand in the final round on May 19, he would receive 45 percent of the votes compared with 37 percent for the leftist candidate, the poll added.

And if Mr. Giscard d'Estaing opposed Mr. Mitterrand he would be elected with 43 percent of the votes, with 40 percent for the leftist candidate, according to the survey.

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New Italian Law Plugs a Loophole

ROME, April 14 (Reuters).

—Some 150 dangerous criminals who were due to be freed because of a loophole in Italy's legal system will be kept in jail as a result of new legislation.

In an admission of the slowness of Italian justice, the government has doubled—from four to eight years—the period during which a person convicted of murder or other serious crimes must be kept in jail pending a final verdict in his case by an appeals court. There have been instances when convicted murderers were freed and disappeared after the mandatory four years before their cases could come up for appeal.

For less serious crimes the maximum remand period remains four years, while for minor crimes it is now eight months.

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Atlantic Alliance Views

Measuring the Outcome Of the Mideast Crisis

This is another article of a series, being published in the International Herald Tribune, on the problems and differences of Europe-U.S. relations. The series is being coordinated by Joseph Godson, who organized the Europe-America Conference in Amsterdam last year.

By Bernard Lewis

JERUSALEM.—The Arabs and the Israelis have fought their fourth full-scale war, and both have emerged with some gain in military credit. It may even be that they will succeed in reconciling their conflicting rights and achieve the peace that both so badly need.

The United States and the Soviet Union have stood by their respective sides in the conflict, and helped them to the best of their differing abilities. The Americans in particular have shown that, even in the midst of a desperate domestic crisis, the government is capable of swift and resolute action in an emergency. The trauma of Vietnam is passing, and once again the awesome might of the United States is clear for all to see.

It is just as well for the performance of Western Europe in this crisis can give little ground for either pride or hope. Much has been said about the British and French arms embargoes, but these are only a part, and by no means the worst, of a general European reaction.

All of Europe—with the Arab exception, has supported the Arab cause: some enthusiastically, some half-heartedly, some apathetically, but all to the same effect and all, so we are led to believe, with the same lack of real conviction. This is called evenhandedness, and its result has been to arouse the mistrust of Israel, the contempt of the Arabs, the appetite of Russia and the anger of the United States.

Sympathy and Interest

The dilemma is often presented as a conflict between sympathy and interest: sympathy for Israel and interest with the Arabs. But it is by no means as simple as that. Sympathies are sharply and genuinely divided, and emotional support for either side can distort the perception of national interest. Nor is the definition of national interest as vague as it is suggested. European interest in oil is obvious, and it might seem reasonable to assume that an effort to gain Arab goodwill would insure the flow of oil at commercial prices. But what is reasonable is not necessarily true.

An oil embargo is a powerful but blunt weapon. And the Arab producers knew that their use of it, if maintained, would cause inconvenience in America, hardship in Europe, and suffering in Asia and Africa. Nevertheless, they appeared to be willing to inflict this hardship and suffering on their sympathizers in order to secure the dubious advantage of inconveniencing their presumed adversaries.

But oil is not the only or even the major problem. The rights and wrongs of the Arab-Israeli conflict itself, transcending these is the larger question of the global confrontation of the free West and the Soviet East, which has continued in various forms and under various names since 1945. The latest name for the balance of terror is détente. The rise of Israel, it has been argued, has some color of justice, and it provides the opportunity for the Soviet intrusion in the Arab lands—though it may be noted that they did quite well in South and Southeast Asia, and for a while in Africa, without such adventures.

But the scene has changed, and today, for better or worse, Israel is the rear bastion against Soviet domination of the Middle East and North Africa, protecting, by a strange paradox, the persistence of some of the Arab states themselves. Israel, whatever its intentions, could never really menace the independence of the Arabs or the integrity of their civilization. Russia could turn them into another Uzbekistan.

The only true victory that either the Arabs or Israelis could achieve is a peace which would free them from the need to call upon the superpowers for help. The recent war demonstrated to both sides the extent and the perils of their dependence on such help.

Commercial, Defensive

The position of the two superpowers is fundamentally asymmetrical. America is far from the Middle East, and has limited interests in the area, mostly commercial and defensive. The Soviet Union is near, and has older and vaster ambitions. Israel's fear is that America will desert it; Egypt's fear is that the Soviet Union will embrace it—a fear that continues despite improving U.S.-Egyptian relations and President Anwar Sadat's criticism of the Soviet role in the October war.

The front line against the Russian advance is still held, as for centuries past, by Turkey and Iran, and it is no doubt for this reason that both countries have been the targets of a great effort of organized subversion. In Turkey, radical "youth movements" for a while brought the country

to the verge of chaos; in Iran, the regime has been subjected to a worldwide campaign of vilification by radical and self-styled "progressive" elements, who combine their dislike of the shah and support for other autocrats with the approved international alignment and the correct ideological timor.

Both countries remain basically pro-Western, but both, because of a well-grounded mistrust of the effectiveness and reliability of the Western alliance, have found it wise to improve their relations with the Soviet Union. With a Soviet-dominated Levant, both would be open to greatly increased pressures from front and rear, and might well be neutralized or enveloped in the great Soviet march to the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean, so important in the growing struggle with China. Symptoms of this process may already be discerned in the level of Soviet official activities in both countries, and in the measure of acquiescence they have won for Soviet needs and requirements.

Spread the Flames

There is some dispute about the Russian role in the launching of the October offensive. The Russians certainly knew that it was coming and could have stopped it or, as required by the détente agreements, have given warning. They did neither, but on the contrary fanned and spread the flames until a change of wind suddenly transformed them from arsonists to firefighters. Had the attack succeeded, the Soviets, not the Arabs, would have been the victors, with incalculable consequences for the whole world, and perhaps the permanent subjugation of the Arabs to a new and greater empire.

Israel, without having desired or sought the role, is the barrier on this path. The Soviet Union knows it, and that is why it continues to support and encourage its unwelcome ally; President Nixon knows it, and that is why he—of all American presidents the least sentimental—was willing to risk Arab wrath by going to Israel's aid. For the same reasons, which of course have no bearing on the merits of the Arab and Israeli cases, America might have expected the cooperation of Western Europe. But America did not receive the cooperation of Western Europe, which preferred to leave this problem, too, to its ally across the ocean.

How much easier to follow policies and make statements directed to short-term needs, in the confident belief that the Americans alone would incur the odium of doing what had to be done, and thereby save not only Israel, but also Europe and ultimately the Arabs themselves from the dangers that menaced them.

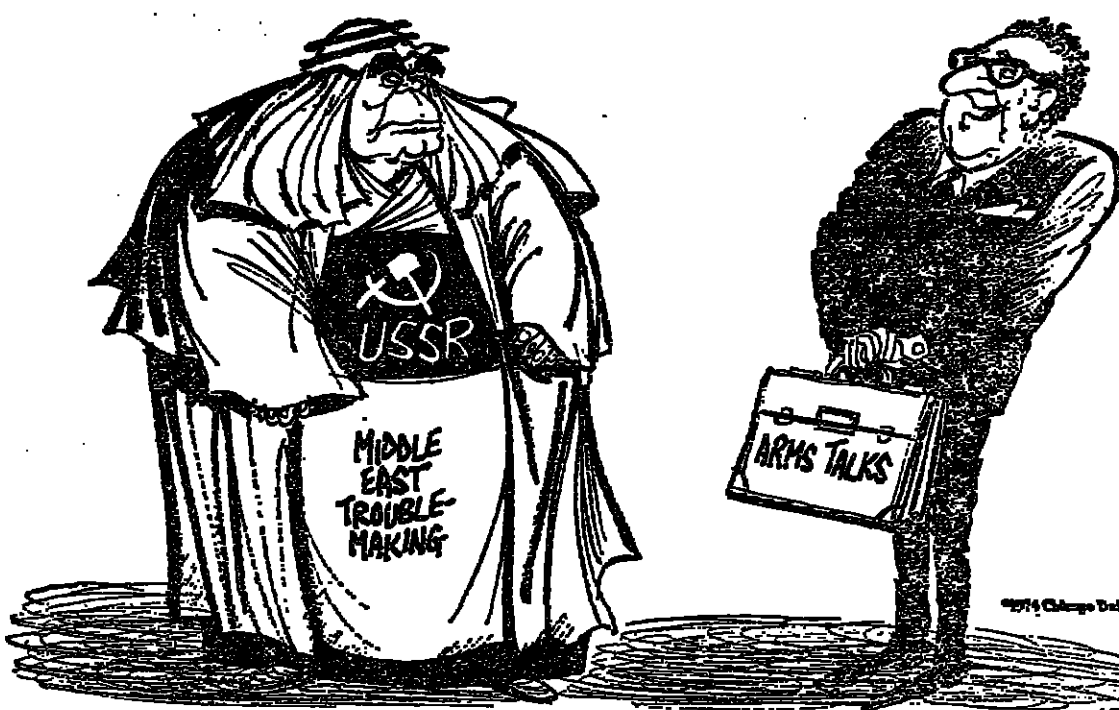
Did Little Good

In the short run, the oil weapon brought the Arabs great diplomatic victories. In the longer run, it did them little good. The main victims were countries already sympathetic to the Arabs; short supplies and long prices will not have increased their sympathy. The Americans were only marginally affected, and even derived some advantage, reflected in the rise of the dollar. American industry gained from the weakening of its more vulnerable competitors in Europe and Japan. More important, America was given an opportunity to halt the current trend in the direction of greater dependence on imported oil, and thus avert the dangers which this would otherwise have brought.

The real gainers were the non-Arab oil producers, who enjoyed a windfall, and the Soviet Union, which rejoiced, especially in its Arab broadcasts, in the division of Europe and the disarray of the Western alliance. These events will inevitably encourage those not unimportant groups in the United States who feel that Europe is not worth defending, and that America should reduce or terminate its commitment. If their views prevail, then the Soviet Union will have won a great victory—a catastrophe for Europe and ultimately also for America.

It is fashionable to use the word "Finlandization" to describe the Soviet program for the future of Western Europe. The term is an undesired compliment to some of the governments of Europe and an undesired insult to Finland. The Finns, isolated and friendless, have preserved a large measure of both freedom and independence because they showed that they had the courage and determination to defend themselves against any odds, and the Russians know it. Can one say the same of Europe?

Bernard Lewis, professor of history of the Near and Middle East, University of London, since 1969, has written extensively on Islam and the Arab world. He is presently visiting Israel.



'Would You Like to Slip Into Something a Little Less Comfortable?'

Crusading Journalism Resurfaces in Egypt

CAIRO (AP).—The new man at the top of the newspaper Al-Ahram is wholly different from the man who used to be there.

The new man is Ali Amin. He succeeded Mohammed Hassan El Helal, confidant of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser and, until February, considered the unofficial spokesman for President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Helal, 49, usually devoted his weekly 5,000-word column, "Frankly Speaking," to international politics. Dressed impeccably, he worked in one of the most spacious offices in Cairo and rarely met visitors, although he was editor of the most quoted newspaper in the Arab world.

Mr. Amin, 60, devotes his daily column, "An Idea," largely to the internal problems of Egypt, crusading for greater personal freedoms and less government red tape.

Time for Visitors

A visitor found him helter, in his shirt sleeves. He said that he allows time each day to visitors.

Ali and his twin brother, Mustafa, founded the second largest newspaper in Egypt, Al-Akhbar, in 1944 and ran it together until the 1960s.

Ali went into exile nine years ago when his brother, a graduate of Washington's Georgetown University, was jailed in 1965 as an alleged spy for the United States. He divided his exile between London and Beirut.

"When Anwar Sadat became President, I wrote him twice, saying I'd like to come back. The letters were never answered. . . . He told me later he had never received them," Ali said.

Before the October war with Israel, Mustafa, suffering from an enlarged spleen, diabetes, a heart condition, eye trouble and gout, wrote from a hospital that he would like to see Ali. Warned that he might be arrested upon his return, Ali took the precaution of getting assurances from Mr. Sadat before returning to Egypt on Jan. 8. Eighteen days later, Mr. Sadat released Mustafa from prison and on Feb. 2 Ali was appointed to replace Mr. Helal at Al-Ahram.

What was it like in solitary confinement for eight years?

"It was hell," Mustafa said, explaining that his cell was 10 feet by 5 feet and furnished with pot and toilet bucket. He was permitted half an hour outside the cell each day to wash or walk in a little exercise yard.

Visit by Daughters

His daughters were allowed to visit once a month for 15 minutes. Pencil and paper were forbidden, but the jail telegraph worked beautifully, Mustafa said, adding that he managed to write each evening as fellow prisoners smuggled paper and pencils into his cell, and took them away again before morning.

Mustafa's writings—serialized romantic political novels dated 50 years back but carefully identifying people of Nasser's government—appeared weekly in a Beirut movie magazine, Shabaka, under the byline "Mr. X, the great Egyptian writer."

Last year Mustafa was transferred from his cell to a prison hospital.

Asked what he wanted most when he was finally released, Mustafa smiled and said: "A long bath in a tub, and a chance to visit with people again."

"The air of freedom was too much for me; I caught pneumonia right after I was released and spent three weeks in bed."

Past and Future

Mustafa said he plans "to write articles about the past and columns about the future."

He has an office at Al-Akhbar, his old paper, and said that he had been offered the leadership of the publishing house but really wanted only to write.

Ali said there was a rumor while Mustafa was in prison that Ali would go to prison for him every other month, giving his

identical twin brother a breath of freedom.

"I always felt half of me was free in England," Mustafa said.

"And I always felt half of me was in prison," Ali added. Ali was based in London as Al-Ahram's correspondent for Europe when his brother was arrested. He stopped writing for Al-Ahram but continued his daily column for other newspapers.

Under Ali, Al-Ahram columns have recently criticized the government's food rationing and distribution procedures, interministerial bickering that has led to a 14-year delay in completion of a major new Cairo hotel and government red tape in general.

He has pleaded for greater individual freedoms, the release of all political prisoners and "human treatment after they are released." Until Ali returned, the topic was taboo.

'Criticizes Waste'

"I believe that freedom is not limited to people expressing their views. It also means a press free

Russia Tries To Cope With Tourist Rush

MOSCOW (AP).—Americans and other foreign tourists are flocking to the Soviet Union in such record numbers, even during the winter months, that there is not enough hotel space for them, a tourist official said.

"We still have a lack of hotels, mainly in the main tourist centers," said Viktor Boichenko, head of Intourist, the government agency in charge of all foreigners' travel and accommodations.

Mr. Boichenko said at a news conference last week that more than 40 hotels are being built in 25 cities to meet the tourist rush.

About 2.9 million visitors from 150 countries came to the Soviet Union last year—a 26 percent increase over 1972, according to figures released by Mr. Boichenko. About 1.6 million of these were from Communist countries.

The number of American tourists jumped by about 38 percent—81,264 in 1973, compared with 66,164 in 1972. The United States ranked third among non-Communist countries in the number of visitors. Finland was first with 493,452, and West Germany second, with 109,059.

Most tourists come to the Soviet Union on package group tours, with the itineraries and hotels set by Intourist. Private car travel is limited to certain routes and more than one-fourth of the country is completely off-limits.

The volume of Soviet citizens who traveled to the United States in 1973 increased by 60 percent over the previous year, but the number is still small compared to U.S. tourists going in the opposite direction.

A total of 9,641 Russians visited the United States in 1973, compared with about 5,600 in 1972. But the vast majority of the Soviet visitors were members of official delegations in such fields as trade, science, space and sports.

In 1972, only 340 Russians traveled to America as regular tourists. The 1973 figure is not available.

About 2.1 million Russians traveled to 128 countries last year, with 1.3 million going to Socialist nations and 900,000 to other countries, Mr. Boichenko said. Japan ranked first among non-Communist countries in attracting Soviet tourists last year, drawing 59,947.

The Soviet Union has steadily developed its tourist trade over the last decade. In the period from 1966 to 1969, 7.9 million foreigners visited the Soviet Union.

Mr. Boichenko said. The volume more than doubled in the following seven-year period, to 16 million.

He added that tourists are no longer limiting their visits to the warm summer months.

Tempered by lower off-season rates, hundreds of tourists swarm through the Kremlin and other tourist attractions in the winter, undaunted by the cold and often gloomy weather.

to draw attention and criticize waste. Billions of pounds have been lost through inefficiency. . . . money that could have built thousands of homes and many factories," he said.

"I'm fed up with government committees and subcommittees. . . . Change won't come all at once, it must come bit by bit and not wait until everything is studied and restudied," he said.

Critics have accused him of painting a utopian view of post-war Egypt. Ali told an American university audience recently that money would go twice as far in post-war Egypt, where prices are soaring; predicted that political parties would flourish where only one is permitted now, and that freedom of the press would be limitless.

The deputy Premier and Minister of Information, Abdul Kader Hatem, lifted censorship of Egyptian papers in February, but warned editors that they would be personally responsible for the content of their papers and cautioned against criticizing the United States or the Soviet Union.

Mr. Hatem was appointed chairman of the board of the Al-Ahram publishing house when Mr. Helal was ousted.

"I'm not a presidential mouthpiece," Ali said. "What I say, or write in my column, is what

I would like to see. What I write in my news columns I've checked, of course."

Women's Magazine

In addition to running Al-Ahram and writing his daily column, Ali is overseeing a new women's magazine, Al-Shakia ("The Eastern Woman"), which he started in Beirut four months ago.

Printed on glossy paper and full of color fashion photos, it is a sort of Arabic version of Vogue, Ali says. He also writes a column for it, entitled "Just Talk," which he says deals with "dreams and struggles of women and encourages them to find their way."

It is a continuation of Shie, a magazine he started for women in Egypt years ago, which he says Nasser stopped "because it encouraged women to go out and spend money on clothes."

Ali's wife and two daughters, Mona, 10, and Fatma, 21, have remained in London to avoid interrupting their studies there, but are to return this summer.

Mustafa has stopped smoking, but Ali, who used to smoke 150 cigarettes a day, is trying to cut back to 50 a day.

Asked how he manages 17-hour work days, Ali said: "I don't drink."

Third World Status Sought

China's Ethnocentrism Is Soft Pedaled in UN

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG (NYT)—Western scholars have long debated the question of whether the Chinese view of world order is not somehow fundamentally different from that of any other country, simply because it is Chinese. It is pointed out in this debate that the very name the Chinese give their country, Chung-tuo, means "central country," and that it implies a Chinese belief that their nation has a unique place "under heaven," with all other nations ranked below it, either in a tributary status or beyond the pale of civilization.

The speech delivered Wednesday at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on raw materials by Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping—the most important Chinese leader ever to speak there—might almost have been intended to put an end to this academic debate about the effect of the "ethnocentrism" of the Chinese on their foreign policy.

Uncompromising as it was on the issues dividing the poor nations from the developed nations, it was one of the most modest, least ethnocentric addresses ever delivered by a Peking representative in an international forum. By Peking's standards, it was also one of the least dogmatic.

In part, that was because of the audience at which it was aimed—the nations of the Third World, which had pressed for the special session.

Faint Success

With only faint success, Peking has been trying to persuade these nations that China not only supported them but was really one of their number. Yet in September, when the fourth conference of heads of nonaligned nations met in Algiers, China was still an onlooker.

The thrust of Mr. Teng's address was an attempt to demonstrate that it was Third World status, not the nonaligned status, that should qualify candidates for the club and, indeed, that it was out of date to view that status as aligned.

"The Socialist camp, which existed for a time after World War II, is no longer in existence," he declared.

"The superpower that flaunts

the label of socialism," Mr. Teng said, meaning the Soviet Union, now preaches "out-and-out imperialist fallacies." It is, in fact, an imperialist state, he said.

'Not a Superpower'

"China belonged to the Third World," he went on. It was "not a superpower, nor would it ever seek to be one."

Chinese have said these things before. However, Mr. Teng succeeded in focusing on Third World issues rather than on the world balance of power and the means of Soviet power.

Nothing he said implied that China had some unique role to play in the Third World. "All countries, big or small, rich or poor, should be equal," he said. So much for ethnocentrism.

Yet there remained something very Chinese about his need to present a view of the world order, and something very Chinese about the view he presented.

Having enlisted China in the Third World and declared the Socialist camp a thing of the past, Mr. Teng found it necessary to define the First and Second Worlds.

Power Politics

Rather surprisingly, he declared that the United States and the Soviet Union were married as the First World and that all other developed countries—that is, Europe, and Japan—made up a motley Second World. This reflected a preoccupation with power politics that has kept China from gaining easy recognition as a Third World state. The impression lingered that Peking's biggest interest in the world was to diminish Soviet interest there and to prevent its own isolation.

In any case, there was little comfort in Mr. Teng's remarks for those who thought that his visit to the United States would give the lie to reports of new strains in relations between Peking and Washington.

To the Chinese, the Soviet Union might be the more "vicious" of the two superpowers, but Mr. Teng made it sound like a close contest. "They both exploit other countries economically, plundering their wealth and grabbing their resources," he said.

Is it possible to grow younger once you're 50?

Last year Sabena celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. Now, like the Hollywood stars, we've decided to grow younger every year.

Our new wide-bodied fleet. First, we've decided to give our fleet of planes the "wide-bodied" treatment.

Our Boeing 707's have been completely revised inside to give much more space for your shoulders, elbows and legs.

We've installed superbly comfortable new armchairs. And we've given each passenger a neat, overhead locker for his hand baggage.

Then we've added a whole new generation of aircraft - the new wide-bodied jets.

An aircraft to suit each route. For the transatlantic route, we've chosen the Boeing 747.

For the Far East, the new Douglas DC-10-30CF. And for Europe, the new Boeing 737-200.

This means that every route is served by an aircraft which gives you the maximum in space and comfort - and the shortest time in the air.

Our new livery. And just so you'll notice the changes, we've painted our planes in a bright new livery. We've given the interior décor a new look.

And we've had a top couturier design new uniforms for our hostesses.

But one thing hasn't changed... And it's one thing which we shall never change: the warm welcome and the traditional Belgian hospitality you enjoy when you travel with us.

More than all the other things, we believe it's this that makes Sabena a better way to fly.

For the Far East, the new Douglas DC-10-30CF. And for Europe, the new Boeing 737-200.

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More than all the other things, we believe it's this that makes Sabena a better way to fly.

Go Belgian. Go Sabena.

SABENA
belgian world airlines



By William Ellington

Even though there is a possibility that the Norwegian kroner will appreciate over time because of the nation's surplus of oil production over internal needs, the recent rise in short-term rates cooled enthusiasm, one of the underwriters indicated.

With no new Eurobond issues scheduled, dealers were trying to interest clients in the technique of switching. This operation essentially involves an exchange of lower-yielding bonds for higher-yielding ones. The customer benefits because the yield of his

At the same time, Pacific Lighting Overseas's 8 percent 1983 was quoted at 90-91. Thus an investor who was satisfied with a British government guarantee could sell the U.S. utility issue at 90 and buy the Coal Board bonds of the same maturity at an only slightly higher price of 90.5. By doing so, he would raise the coupon rate of his holdings to 8.625 percent from 8 percent.

Similarly one could take a Union Oil 7.5 percent of 1987, bid

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.
Commodity index, based on 1967=100; the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100; imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce; money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board; business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

at 89.75, and buy a Legal & General Insurance 7.625 percent offered at 81.35. In this type of transaction, the investor would improve the coupon rate for his bond holdings by 0.125 and would also earn \$85 for each bond he

Commenting on the possibility of switches, Armin Mattie, manager of Bondtrade in Brussels, said there were also opportunities

Market Turnover			
	April 12	April 15	
Cedel	\$230.9 mil.	\$147.6 mil.	
Euroclear	\$123.4 mil.	\$123.8 mil.	

which tracks the economy month-

Other aspects of the first quarter's performance that produced some surprises were: the depth of the impact from the

NEW YORK. April 14 (NYT)—The stock market last week as prices edged quiet trading.

Prices on the New York Stock managed a modest technical advance in the next two sessions.

The weakness on Monday came from the Company's raising its prime rate, to 10 percent for borrowers, from 9 1/2 percent to 9 percent last year. Other banks followed suit.

Higher rates also make the company create attractive alternatives for margin accounts.

Many analysts believe that the rates in the near term will be the market's path, given that no major changes are expected.

Another depressant for the market was the news on Wednesday that Premier Golda Meir had announced a new political crisis.

What buying interest there was of favorable early first-quarter co-

energy shortage on automobile production and sales; the conservation achieved in oil and electricity consumption, which also pulled down total economic activity; the limited impact of energy stringency elsewhere in the economy; the stability of the unemployment rate in the face of those restrictions; the sharp rebound in housing; the renewed upward surge in interest rates, which is still unchecked and causing disarray in the bond

Stock Market

R. Hammer

page ended on Thursday at \$44.81.
Stock markets were closed the follow-
ing day.
Exchange fell sharply last Monday
and on Tuesday, and ended mixed
resulted from the Bankers' Trust
the interest charged to top corporate

0 percent, matching the record set
it later in the week.
rates have been depressing stock
month, the prevailing prime rate

corporate demand for money to
the end of economic controls, ac-
t of doing business more expensive.
investors and discourage the use of

the direction of short-term interest
the major determinant of the stock
news develops.
market last week was the news on
Meir of Israel had resigned in a

is was said to stem from the flow
porate earnings reports.

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, April 14 (N.Y.T.).—Rising interest rates weakened the stock market last week as prices finished mostly lower in continued quiet trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended on Thursday at 844.81, off 2.73 points for the week. The stock markets were closed the following day in observance of Good Friday.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply last Monday, managed a modest technical advance on Tuesday, and ended mixed in the next two sessions.

The weakness on Monday resulted from the Bankers Trust Company's raising its prime rate, the interest charged to top corporate borrowers, from 9 1/2 percent to 10 percent, matching the record set last year. Other banks followed suit later in the week.

Climbing short-term interest rates have been depressing stock prices since mid-March. Late last month, the prevailing prime rate was 8 3/4 percent.

Higher rates also make the cost of doing business more expensive, create attractive alternatives for investors and discourage the use of margin accounts.

Many analysts believe that the direction of short-term interest rates in the near term will be the major determinant of the stock market's path, given that no major news develops.

Another depressant for the market last week was the news on Wednesday that Premier Golda Meir of Israel had resigned in a fresh political crisis.

What buying interest there was was said to stem from the flow of favorable early first-quarter corporate earnings reports.

market; the huge rise in business loans at the major banks, and the wide variation (gains and declines) in corporate profits.

On the basis of early reports and the factors that have been affecting the economy, it is likely that the oil, metal, heavy-equipment and forest-product industries, as well as financial corporations, will show substantially larger earnings than in last year's solid first quarter, while the auto, retail and some consumer-product companies will not fare too well. Rising costs, shortages of materials, declining productivity and the effects of the energy situation will be reflected in many lines.

What is also disturbing is that there has probably been an percent decline in real retail sales (subtracting for the effects of inflation) and a 6 percent decline in the real disposable income of workers during the first quarter.

Another highly disconcerting fact is the continuing high level of inflation in the economy. As economist Leif Olsen of the First National City Bank put it the other day: "There's a lot of foam and not enough real liquid in the economy these days."

Supply Deficiency

There has been wide disappointment that more inflation was not wrung from the economy in this period of reduced supply.

period of reduced growth. The current period is a rather unique one in postwar economic history in that the contraction now under way does not result from any relapse in total demand but rather

from deficiency of supply—in fuel, food and other materials—touched off by the economic boom here and throughout the industrialized world in recent years.

(Continued on Page 9, Col 7)

Sales in					Net				
100s	High	Low	Last	Chg					
100s	High	Low	Last	Chg					

Sales in					Net				
100s	High	Low	Last	Chg					
100s	High	Low	Last	Chg					

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

U.S. Economy Experiences Recessionary First Quarter

(Continued from Page 5)

decline in the nation's unemployment rate since last fall. It was at a cyclical low of 4.6 percent in October, before the impact of the Arab oil embargo, then edged up to 4.7 percent in November and 4.8 percent in December before jumping to 5.2 percent in January. It then edged down to 5.1 percent in March. But that may have been the result, principally, of the fact that the total labor force and employment actually declined slightly this year instead of continuing to grow at the 3 percent rate of last year.

For the first time since 1947, according to Kidder, Peabody & Co., pointed out that the low level of joblessness might thus be a temporary aberration that will change

jaier on, but he said it has had fortuitous effects because it has allowed Federal Reserve officials to "pursue their primary objective of fighting inflation by limiting the growth of money and credit for at least another month."

Despite the depressing, schizoid economic performance of the economy in the last three months, the economic community remains optimistic that better days are ahead—even in the current quarter. Most analysts expect negative real growth to continue until summer, but at a sharply reduced rate, and a positive growth in the second half of the year for 1974 another plus year for the American economy—but a small one.

Major U.S. Banks Report Profits Soar in 1st Quarter

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP-DJ). —Sharp first-quarter gains in net operating profit have been posted by several major U.S. banking concerns, although one bank holding company reported a substantial drop in net operating profit for the period.

Among the gainers, Manufacturers Hanover Corp. said earnings rose 3 percent, Chemical New York Corp. 25 percent, Charter Bank Corp. 12 percent and Continental Illinois Corp. 10 percent. Strong loan demand contributed to the better results, which in some instances were partially offset by losses sustained in their trading accounts as dealers in government and municipal securities.

"Fortunately we were able in the first quarter to more than offset security trading losses as well as the rising cost of funds purchased," he added, "through higher loan volume and improvement in our net interest income." Loans totaled \$10.9 billion, up from \$9 billion, Chemical reported.

Charter New York Corp., whose flagship is New York's Irving Trust Co., reported operating net income of \$8.3 million, or \$1.07 a share, up from \$7.6 million, or 87 cents a share, for the 1973 quarter.

In addition to the rise in loans, the company cited higher earnings from international operations and an improved net in-

American Exchange

Week Ended April 12, 1974					
	Sales	High	Low	Close	
Atex Corp.	741,200	43 1/2	42 1/2	47 1/2	
Amph-Ham	170,800	51	44	41 1/2	
Aty-Yell	156,300	20 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	
Co&O&M	130,800	46 1/2	40 1/2	48	
K-Kinn-Cp	116,200	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	
Search-Cot	107,800	21 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	
Kindus	96,800	39 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2	
Finacq-B	85,800	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Indust-Cp	72,000	2 1/2	1 1/2	2	
GasIntl	72,000	9 1/2	8 1/2	9	
Volume:	7,132,405	shares			
Change to date:	161,224,770	shares			

Bank Stock Quotation

(Closing prices
of the week's trading.)

Bankamerica	42-6
First State Corporation	42-7
Cleveland Trust	53-4
Detroit Bank Corporation	40-1
Farmers & Merchants' Bk. Corp.	48-1
First Nat. Bank Maryl.	25-2
First Nat. Cdn.	22
Franklin N.Y.	16-1
General Bank Corp.	49-1
Morris Bank Cp. Chic.	57-4
Old Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	20-1
Penn. Bk. Corp.	20-1
Tellor Nat. Bank Pitt.	43-1
Nat. City Corporation	26-2
New England Merch Boston	18
Northwestern Bank Chicago	18
Roy Nat. Corporation	31-2
Savoy Nat. Corporation	23-1
Spry Nat. Corporation	23-1
Trust Co. Conn.	21-1
Hawmut Ass Boston	21-1
Sr. Bank Boston	27-1
St. N.Y. New York	21-1
Union Tr. Bk. Corp.	23
Virginia Nat. Bank	25-1

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended April 12, 1974

[illegible]

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominations)

[illegible]

CalifWNSla	.60	4212	1714	1814	Non
CaroCasual	.15e		219	312	Non

Chase Nail L	40%	8	9	Nail
Chespk LfA	27%	14	42%	Dec
Chisok LfB	27%	14	41%	Ob

[illegible]

Cent:	5	10	5
1st Hatt:	3	78	10

Nat'Lie	45	10	138	177	—	%
mental Lie	73	73	31	37	—	%
Health	16	20	133	161	—	%

[illegible]

1 Old word for a school teacher	45 Arabian nights minus one	12 Too bad!
5 Wax theatric	47 Nets	13 Simple
10 Word with bang	49 Not slack	21 Chris of tennis
14 Table item	50 Gravy or steam	22 _____ of a sea
15 Flaring stars	51 Natty	25 Zero
16 Nursery-rhyme king	54 Calif. resort lake	26 Jewish month
17 Drug in Kipling story	59 Soft drink	27 Birdcage fixture
18 Part of a sink	60 On or _____	28 San Antonio
19 Bellow	61 Serpent of Hindu myth	29 sight
20 Bull Run nickname	62 Gem	29 Rowed
22 Intelligence	63 Fife's relative	30 Tony of baseball
23 Wicked	64 Czech river	31 S. F. Forty—
24 Miss White	65 Decimal groups	32 Wise people
26 Does garden work	66 Suffix for thermo or baro	35 Roundhouse
28 Poll's findings	67 Yield	38 Fence-sitters
33 Dachshund of the fish family		40 Subsidiary rule
34 Kind of store		42 Creek letter
35 Essay name		44 Child's vehicle
37 Small goose		46 Weaken
39 Vase		48 Of a culture
40 _____ around (persuade)	1 Rolling-stone's lack	50 "Et tu, _____"
41 Culmination	2 Dismounted	51 Inverness
42 Having flowing hair	3 Western city	52 Famous diamond
	4 Lamented	53 Ladd
	5 In a certain position	55 Gouge out
	6 As a cop's concern	56 Comfort
	7 Running track	57 Like a patriarch
	8 Sudden collapses	58 Venture
	9 Poetic word	60 Musicians' org.
	10 More outlandish	

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
14					15						16			
17					18						19			
20					21						22			
			23					24	25					
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45				46				47			48			
			49					50						
51	52	53				54	55					56	57	58
59					60						61			
62					63						64			
65					66						67			

CITY	C	F	W	WIND	TEMP.	MOON	TIME	WIND	TEMP.	MOON	TIME
GYRE.....											
INTERDAM.....											
AKAKAS.....											
MENS.....	12	8	240								
IRCT.....											
ALCA DE.....											
ELIN.....	8	21	Sunny								
USSELS.....											
DAPET.....											
IRRA.....											
SADLANA.....											
PEMBAGEN.....											
LA DEL SOL.....											
ELIN.....											
INBURGH.....											
ORIENT.....											
ANKFLUT.....											
NEVA.....											
USDRK.....											
ANGEL.....											
PALMAS.....											
EBON.....	8	48	Sunny								
ANGEL.....	8	48	Sunny								
S ANGELS.....	17	62	Fair								

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1500 GMT.)

Thus is a partial report received in the Weather Bureau was based on last Sunday.

[illegible]

PEANUTS

KEEP GOING, YOU'RE DOING GREAT!

I KNEW YOU COULD DO IT!

WE'RE ALL PROUD OF YOU!!

I'VE FOLLOWED THAT BUS'S CAREER SINCE HE WAS ONLY THAT BIG...

OH, DARN!

WHAT'S WRONG?

I CAN'T THREAD THIS STUPID NEEDLE!

HAVE YOU TRIED WETTING YOUR END FIRST?

...STUPID THING STILL DON'T WORK!

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PANEL 1: A woman in a patterned dress stands next to a shopping cart filled with clothes. She says to a man sitting on the floor: "DAGWOOD, I WANT YOU TO LOOK AT THIS CUTE DRESS I BROUGHT HOME ON APPROVAL."

PANEL 2: The man, Dagwood, sits on the floor looking at a newspaper. The woman stands next to him, holding the dress. She says: "WELL, I DON'T APPROVE!"

PANEL 3: The woman is holding the dress up to her chest. She says: "ALL RIGHT, THEN, YOU DON'T HAVE TO WEAR IT! I WILL."

PANEL 4: The man sits on the floor looking dejected. The woman is gone. A speech bubble from him says: "SOMEHOW I THINK SHE MISSED MY WHOLE POINT."

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I HAVE AN ACHES, STUFFY FEELING, WITH 'WATERY' EYES AND THROBBING HEAD,.....

.....I'M LITTRY AND HAVE LOWER BACKACHE, NEURITIS, NEURALGIA AND IRREGULARITY _

WHAT DOES IT SOUND LIKE, DOC?

A NEW SET OF GLUBBS AND TWO WEEKS IN THE SUN FOR THE LITTLE WOMAN AND MYSELF.

© 1994 Coverly, Inc. 04/94

AT JANIE'S SUGGESTION, SHE AND THE GOVERNOR DECIDE TO DRIVE THE GALE HOME.

YOU GET UP FRONT WITH DAD—AND I'LL GET IN THE BACK, JUNE!

DO YOU KNOW WHAT HE DECIDED I'M GOING TO BECOME A NURSE?

THAT'S A NOT-BAD PROFESSION, JANIE!

I WANT TO GO TO THE SAME NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL THAT YOU WENT TO, JUNE!

I'LL BE MORE THAN HAPPY TO RECOMMEND YOU!

ISN'T PURWOOD COOKE A STREET MAN TO DO ALL THIS FOR AN OLD LADY, KIP?

IT SEEMS TO BE A WONDERFUL GESTURE,

JUST THINK! THE VERY CLOCK SHE KNOW AS A GIRL WILL TICK AWAY THE DEAR THING'S LAST HOURS.

IN A NURSING HOME.

NOW, MISS WILBERT.

DON'T NOW, NOW HE, PURWOOD, I TRUST YOU ABOUT AS FAR AS I COULD THROW JOHN L. SULLIVAN!

WYPTO

KOVEE

MELTIG

PDYTE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

order: "Jumbies: LLAMA DOUSE KOSHER BEAUTY
Answer: Puzzled as to why his business was in the red - "AT A LOSS"

Kathleen
4.15

"I ~~WAS~~ ASLEEP, BUT I HEARD THE CRINKLY PAPER
BEIN' PULLED OFF A BOX OF CANDY."

By Carol Hill. Random House. 268 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Annie Gottlieb

At its best, this comic novel is to be the sexual and international politics of the 70s what Busby Berkeley musicals were to the Depression. Totally unrealistic, wildly exaggerated, and for just that reason refreshing—extravagant fantasy saluted with self-irony. Look at us—our international lives a series of frightening flash points, hijackings, letter bombs, news of burned and starving children; our sexual lives tied to the plodding honesty of "persons," determined to be polite, to avoid the sexual trap, to open a while underneath "impotence" and "frigidity" snarl at each other like chained Dobermans. Well, Carol Hill reduces international politics to the cabals of a court of sleek, highly-sexed millionaires centered in Rome, and sexual life to equal bedspreads, or were themselves, double agents in World War II, and who may well be (Russian? Egyptian? Israeli?) spies now, as well as sophisticated murderers and bank robbers, courtesans and pimps. That makes them sound like a bad dream, but Carol Hill manages to make them absurd and lovable instead, because her book is a spoof of sex-and-spy confections from James Bond on down.

The difference is, the hero of "Let's Fall in Love" and I can figure out absolutely no reason why he should be a character (for this title) is a woman. That's where the play on current sexual politics comes in, both ignoring them and loftily, with a lift of the eyebrow, transcending them. For Anna, the heroine, is a \$10,000-a-throw courtesan, is at once the most powerful and the most dissatisfied to be—beautiful, rich and a gourmand of silky male brutality—and precisely what every embattled feminist is really fighting to become: a powerful woman. As impossible as Wonder Woman, exaggerated to the point of the delicious ridiculous. Anna is, yes, beautiful, a sexual goddess irresistible and hungry. A bank robber, a bank chairman, a haute-couture dresser, an athlete other than sexual (high diver and deep-sea diver, skier, marlin fisherman and billiard player), mechanic, pornographer, philosopher.

off-hand, miraculous résumé underpinning of real female thoughts and secrets and experiences of sex and self.

Then mixes them with provocative statements such as: "Women love to sleep with men in power, of course," or (Anna), "I make money doing what women do by instinct—catering totally to the wishes of men." All this is a sort of playful backlash that forces the woman reader to laugh, then to reconsider.

The fact that all these deep and shallow glimpses of Anna don't by any means cohere into a character doesn't matter so much as it used to. It does matter. It keeps this novel on the level of fun and fragmentary tease and dazzle and occasional poke at deeper things; and Carol Hill simply has a lot more power as a writer than she bothers to use here. She shows her hand in several passages of "Let's Fall in Love," about Anna's moods and musings, or cooking, or sexual love (the erotic passages of this book are really beautifully written), and I gather from the notices that she showed that hand considerably in her second novel, "Jerked," to be published in 1970.

All this makes the current book something of a disappointment, or a tantalizing frustration, at the same time that it is provocative and again, fun. We could have had a solid book from Carol Hill without any loss in pleasurable material.

"Let's Fall in Love" goes on about a series of mysterious murders committed with stolen antique pistols for a possible philosophical motive, by a mysterious murderer who leaves the gun and an erotic manuscript at the scene of each crime to confuse spy/private eyes Farthingdale (gender?) and Avian Brainer ("miraculous" memory). There are a series of dead-end bawler hats who appear and vanish, a Sydney Greenstreet figure named Harcourt, an Amsterdam art smuggler named Silverstein the Jew, a red-haired courtesan named Lola (who gets what she wants), a cache of Nazi-smuggled impressionist paintings, and lots more; and k

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

G	A	I	S
P	A	L	P
E	L	L	E
P	E	A	R
S	M	I	L
T	C	H	I
D	O	R	I
L	O	R	D
E	P	E	E
S	A	C	H
S	I	S	S
P	E	T	E
A	P	E	R
S	T	I	L
M	A	N	E

Annie Gottlieb is the editor of *Elima*, a women's literary magazine.

By Robert Byrne

Dr. Max Euwe, the world champion from 1935 to 1937, reacted in his introduction to "Both Sides of the Chessboard" by R. Byrne and I. Nei, "Chess is not mathematics. It has often happened in chess history that long and deep analyses of important positions have been rejected or refuted only for later examination to show the incorrectness of the refutations, which has led to a kind of rehabilitation of the original points of view."

At no time has Euwe's comment had greater application than in our own epoch. Whereas 25 years ago, I would unhesitatingly have pronounced the Dragon Sicilian unsound, I would not have the nerve to be so dogmatic now.

In fact, it is difficult to determine if any of the opening systems is really unplayable. For example, even the eccentric Tchigorin Defense (1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, N-QB3) gets a workout from time to time by such a master of classical play as Vasily Smyslov, the former world champion.

Ruy Lopez Reborn
And the Schiemann Defense to the Ruy Lopez (1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-KE3, N-QB3; 3 B-N5, P-B4) has been refuted and reborn from the ashes so many times it is hard to keep pace with it.

Still, there are moves within each of the most popular openings that may, with reasonable certainty, be labeled failures. In the game between Gennadi Kuzmin, of the Soviet Union and Silvino Garcia, of Cuba, in the Hastings Premier Tournament, Black's pawn sacrifice at move 13 flopped so dismally that no one will repeat it.

The standard strategy in this variation of the Dragon is 13... N-B5; 14 BxN, RxB, with each side going hot and heavy at the other's king. Garcia's departure, 13... P-QN4, aimed to open a second file against the White

Kuzmin	Garcia	Kuzmin
White	Black	White
1 P-K4	P-B4	15 BxQ
2 N-KB3	P-K3	16 N-B3
3 P-Q4	PxP	17 N-K1
4 N-P	N-KB3	18 B-N5
5 N-OB3	P-KN3	19 BxP
6 B-K3	B-N2	20 RxP
7 B-QB4	N-B3	21 K-Q5
8 P-B3	O-O	22 P-R5
9 Q-Q2	B-Q2	23 R-Q6
10 B-N3	O-R4	24 BxR
11 O-O-O	KR-B1	25 Pxp
12 K-N1	N-K4	26 R-K7
13 P-KR4	P-QN4	27 N-N1
14 N/3/4	QxQ	28 R-Q1

Position after 20 RxP

king, but, after Kuzmin's 14 N/3xP, the queens were exposed, so to avoid their exchange, Garcia would have been obliged to make a time-consuming retreat.

Thus Garcia acquiesced in the exchange, perhaps speculating on his 16 . . . N-KP to recover the lost pawn. However, he either overlooked or underestimated Kuzmin's smashing 18 B-N5!, wrecking the Black position.

the Hastings co-winners point was that his 20 RxB! was not an offer that could be accepted, for 20... BxR; 21 BxB, N-B5; 22 RxB, RxB; 23, N-B6ch, K-N2; 24, NxB yields White two pieces plus a pawn for a rook.

22 R-Q5 did not jeopardize White's winning pawn-ahead game, he could have cut off Garcia's agonies short by the sharp 21 B-B6!, which would have cost Black two pieces for a rook. Perhaps he expected that 22 P-R5 would give him a decisive attack, but Garcia's 22 ... R-B3 managed to protect his KB square.

...rook-and-bishop ending at move 31, his technique proved more than sufficient. The point of his 37 P-B4! was that 37 ... PxP??: 38 B-N8, P-N4; 39 P-B5! threatens unstoppable mate by 40 R-R7ch. Since 40 ... B-R8; 41 R-Q6, BxP; 42 RxP would have been hopeless, Garcia resigned.

KEPENSE	Kuzmin	Garcia
Garcia	White	Black
Black		
N-B5	29 B-R3	B-QB3
NxKp	30 B-M2	B-B3
B-X1	31 KxS	R-K1
N-K4	32 R-Q6	B-B4
MxP	33 R-R4	B-B3
B-K1	34 P-N4	R-K6
B-N2	35 B-Q5	P-B4
R-B3	36 R-Q7ch	
RxR	37 P-B4	P-R3
N-R5	38 B-N8	P-N4
PxP	39 PxPch	KxP
N-B5ch	40 P-R3	Resigns
B-X1		
K-N2		

هكذا من الأصل

Player Wins Masters for 2d Time

Twins Rout Royals on Darwin's Powerful Bat

John, who tossed a six-hitter, allowed only two hits over the last seven innings to run his season won-lost record to 3-0.

Pirates' Mistakes Help the Cardinals to Victory

Eduardo Rodriguez replaced
 Abel after Blair's belt and the
 Orioles tied the score 2-2 on
 Mike Retzbach's pinch single, a
 sacrifice, infield out and Yount's
 error of Bobby Grich's grounder.
 Yount, the first batter in the

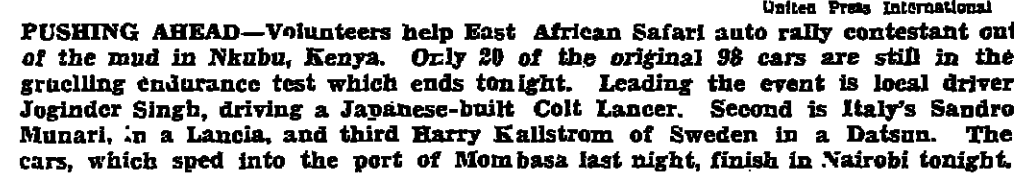
Laver Triumphs For Third Time In WCT Event

ene tenace hit two solo homers
the Rangers' Jim Bibby.

Indians 2, Yanks 5

at Cleveland, Dave Duncan
ted an eight-run third inning
a run-scoring single, pacing
Indians to an 8-5 victory
the New York Yankees.
er Duncan hit his second
e run of the season. off
Doc Medich, Frank Duffy
ted and John Lowenstein

The Scoreboard



Rangers Tie Canadiens' Playoff, 2-2

Team Benefits Positive Findings

Czech Hockey Team Benefits From Finn's Positive Finding

Australia now leads the team event with 51 points, followed by East Germany with 42, Scotland with 41 and New Zealand with 30.

Garmon Carlin, was the 11th member of the final leg of the yacht race from Rio de Janeiro.

Chris Fischer of Australia won the 1,000-yard run in 2:07.1 to remain far ahead in the middle

Toronto 4, Cleveland 2 (Eirik
Jarrell Morgan). (Toronto)

Bulls Gain 2d-Round In Playoffs

Defeat Pistons In Series Final

Chicago 28, Detroit 24 (WISSEY 28,
s 24; Lantz 25, Lanier 23). (Chicago
a. 4-3).

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

[illegible]

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	4	1	.857	—
St. Paul	3	1	.750	1 1/2
Chicago	3	2	.600	2
Philadelphia	2	3	.400	3
Pittsburgh	0	6	.000	5 1/2
Western Division				
San Francisco ..	5	2	.750	—
Los Angeles	6	3	.667	1 1/2
Cincinnati	4	4	.500	2
San Diego	4	4	.500	2
San Francisco ..	4	5	.444	2 1/2
San Diego	7	7	.500	3
(Sunday's games not included)				

Friday's Results
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 6.

Houston 5, Los Angeles 3.
 San Diego 3, San Francisco 2.
Saturday's Results
 Chicago 7, Montreal 4, 13.
 St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 4.
 Atlanta 10, Cincinnati 3.
 Los Angeles 6, Houston 3.
 San Francisco 3, San Diego 2.
 Philadelphia at New York, rain.
Sunday's Games
 Philadelphia at New York. 2.
 Cincinnati at Atlanta, rain.
 Los Angeles 7, Houston 2.
 Montreal 4, St. Louis 3, rain.
 Cincinnati at San Francisco.
 Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	4	2	.667	—
Chicago	3	2	.600	1 1/2
New York	3	3	.571	1 1/2
Baltimore	4	3	.571	1 1/2
Philadelphia	3	3	.500	2
Pittsburgh	2	5	.286	2 1/2
Western Division				
Los Angeles	5	2	.714	—
San Francisco	3	2	.600	1
Seattle	3	2	.600	1
San Diego	2	3	.400	1 1/2
San Jose	3	4	.429	2
Oakland	1	5	.167	2 1/2

Friday's Results

[illegible]

Mexican Yacht Winner in Sail Round-the-World

PORTSMOUTH, England, April 14 (Reuters).—The Mexican schooner Sayula today won the 17,000-mile round-the-world yacht race on a handicap basis as it crossed the finishing line this afternoon.

A chorus of ship's crews and hundreds of people greeted the internationally-crewed vessel as it came home 147 days after it set sail.

The Sayula, owned by Mexican washing machine magnate Ramon Carlin, was the fifth finisher of the final leg of the 17-schooner race from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to New York City, Aden, Suez, which finished yesterday, and second place. Great Britain was the first home as it finished Thursday.

NHL Playoffs

Friday's Games
Philadelphia 4, Atlanta 1 (Salecki, Larke, McLeish, Barber; Romanowych).
Philadelphia leads 3-0.

Saturday's Games
Montreal 4, N.Y. Rangers 2 (Courcier 2, P. Mahovlich, Slutt; Romanowych, Ratelko). Montreal leads 2-1.
Boston 6, Toronto 3 (Savard, Stenrod 2, Bucyk, Cashman, Behnmet; Kiv, Shuck, Sittler). Boston leads, 4-1.

**Chicago 1, Los Angeles 0 (Gannon).
Chicago leads 2-0.**

WHA Playoffs

Friday's Games
Chicago 4, New England 2 (Harris 1, Kelly, Stinson, Byers, French). Chicago leads, 3-1.
Toronto 4, Cleveland 2 (Eirk, Santos, Jarrett, Morgan). Toronto leads, 3-1.
Montreal 2, Boston 1 (Gardner, Gosselin). Montreal leads, 2-1.
Edmonton 2, Minnesota 1 (Fontaine, St. Germain). Minnesota leads, 3-1.

Saturday's Games
Cleveland 3, Toronto 3 (Walker, Ward, Gosselin, Gibbons, Martin). Toronto leads, 3-1.
Boston 10, Winnipeg 1 (Gardner, Land, A. Leppanen, Taylor, Hughes, A. Grieron, Bordenau). Boston leads, 2-1.

AB.4 Playoffs

Friday's Games
Indiana 86, San Antonio 79 (Brown
McGinnis 20; Silas 27, Kennedy 11).
Indiana wins, 4-3)
Saturday's Games
New York 118, Kentucky 108 (Irving
Kenton 20; Iseli 22, Dampier 21).
New York leads, 1-0.
Cincinnati 103, Indiana 98 (Wise 34, Henry
McGinnis 39, Freeman 16). (Utah
is, 1-0).

Friday's Games
Union 106, Buffalo 104, Hav

Chicago wins, 4-3.
New York 91, Capital 81 (Monroe 38,
Chenier 19; Chenier 21, Kozelko 19).
New York wins, 4-3.

Saturday's Game
Chicago 96, Detroit 94 (Walker 36,
Lantz 24; Lantz 25, Lanier 23). (Chicago
wins, 4-3).

